## COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

## DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY STATE WATER CONTROL BOARD

IN RE: INFORMATIONAL BRIEFING/PUBLIC HEARING

HEARD BEFORE: HEATHER WOOD

CHAIR, STATE WATER CONTROL BOARD

IN RE: VWP INDIVIDUAL PERMIT NO. 19-2036, PROPOSED WEGMANS DISTRIBUTION CENTER, HANOVER COUNTY, VIRGINIA

NOVEMBER 19, 2020

HOSTED BY: DEQ PIEDMONT REGIONAL OFFICE

4949-A COX ROAD

GLEN ALLEN, VIRGINIA

6:00 P.M.

COMMONWEALTH REPORTERS, LLC
P. O. Box 13227
Richmond, Virginia 23225
Tel. 804-859-2051 Fax 804-291-9460

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    APPEARANCES:
        Heather Wood, Presiding*
2
        Chair, State Water Control Board
3
4
    DEQ STAFF:
        Jaime Robb*
5
        VWP Manager
6
        Marilee Tretina*
7
        Office of Training Services
8
        Kevin Vaughan*
Piedmont Office
9
10
11
12
13
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21
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23
24
    *Board member and staff remote participation.
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(The virtual public informational briefing commenced at 6:00 p.m., and the presentation commenced as follows:)

MS. TRETINA: Good evening.

Welcome to the Virginia Department of

Environmental Quality virtual public hearing
for the Wegmans Distribution Center draft

VWP permit.

Before we get started with the briefing portion, which runs from 6:00 to 6:45 tonight, we'll just go over the logistics of using the webinar.

You can see on your screen that you've got the control devices for a PC and two mobile devices, Android and iPhone. During the briefing, you'll be able to ask questions.

So if you have questions during the briefing, they'll be answered at the end, you can write it in the questions portion of the -- of the control panel. You can see that clearly on the PC view. And then on the Android and iPhone, you just click the question to answer your question.

Attendees are muted during the portion -the briefing portion of the webinar tonight.

After the briefing portion, the questions
option is turned off as all public comments
during the public hearing will be verbal.

So now, I'll turn it over to Jaime Robb who
will give you the briefing.

MS. ROBB: Thank you, Marilee.

Good evening, everyone. Just want to thank you for joining us tonight. My name is Jaime Robb and I'm the Virginia Water Protection, or VWP, permit manager at DEQ's Piedmont Regional Office.

We're here tonight to discuss the proposed VWP permit No. 19-2036, Wegmans Distribution Center located in Hanover County.

Assisting me this evening with conducting this webinar and hearing is Marilee Tretina with the Office of Training Services. Also, Heather Wood -- Chair of the State Water Control Board -- will be acting as our hearing officer. So before I get started, I'd like to mention just a few

logistics. DEQ is holding tonight's
proceedings as an electronic meeting in
compliance with Item 4-0.01G of Chapter 1289
of the 2020 Acts of the Assembly as a result
of the declaration of the State of Emergency

And in keeping with Governor

Northam's temporary restrictions and
directions to stay at home, this public
hearing is being held via electronic
communication through GoToWebinar.

due to COVID-19 on March 12th, Executive

Order 51 and subsequent orders 53 and 55.

At the bottom of each slide, you will notice that there is a phone number, name and email address for staff that you can contact if you're having difficulties.

So tonight's proceedings are broken into two parts. The first portion will be an informational briefing where I'll present information regarding the VWP program and the draft permit, and answer questions regarding both. As Marilee mentioned, questions can be typed into the question box of the webinar system. And we

will answer those at the end of the presentation. This will last until 6:45.

No public comments are accepted during the informational briefing.

Comments, as part of the official comment period, must be made during the public hearing which will be called to order at 7:00 p.m., by the hearing officer.

Please note that during the public hearing that begins at 7:00, staff will not be responding to comments. If you wish to ask a question during the briefing, as I mentioned, please type that in the question box.

And that is, again, only for the first portion of tonight's proceedings from 6:00 to 6:45. We will now get started. So what the hearing -- let's see. Again, the public comments will only be received at 7:00 p.m.

This is an opportunity for us to describe the project, answer questions. And I just wanted to note that a decision regarding this permit will be made at a future meeting of the State Water Control

Board. And no decision will be made during
either portion of tonight's proceedings. So
first off, I wanted to talk briefly about
those activities that are typically
regulated under a VWP permit or by the VWP

program.

And those are activities that cause significant alteration or degradation of surface water function or wetland acreage and function. And these typical activities including dredging, excavating, filling, draining, impoundment, installation of culverts and bridges and channelization.

Additionally, I just thought I would mention that there are several activities that -- or a lot of activities that are not regulated under the VWP program.

And those activities are specific to zoning, noise, Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act and resource protection areas, traffic, public safety and aesthetics. As many of you are aware, this is the second public hearing tonight held by DEQ for this project. DEQ originally

received the application for the proposed Wegmans Distribution Center, originally called Project Tiger, in December 2019.

After initial review of the application, DEQ requested and the applicant provided additional information on several occasions. Information was submitted by the applicant through March of 2020.

A 30-day comment period was held beginning at the end of March and concluding on April 30th. Upon review of those comments and due to significant public interest in the project, a public hearing on the project was held in July, which also included a second comment period.

At the conclusion of the second comment period, DEQ requested additional information from the US Army Corps of Engineers regarding their previous jurisdictional surface water determination for the applicant's preferred site.

The Corps conducted additional field work at the site in August and issued a revised jurisdictional surface water determination in September. The

determination identified an increase in surface water onsite and, as a result, the applicant submitted updated application materials to DEQ in September and October.

DEQ has reviewed the updated information, including the proposed surface water impacts and additional information on off-site alternatives considered by the applicant.

Based on the updated information, DEQ has revised the draft permit and placed it out for public comment. The current comment period begins on October 20th and will end -- or began on October 20th and will end on December 4.

In accordance with regulatory requirements, an applicant must identify the purpose and needs for their project as part of their application.

In this case, for the Wegmans
Distribution Center, the applicant
identified the purpose of the project to
construct a regional grocery distribution
center that will serve existing retail
locations, relieve transportation burdens

from existing supply centers and provide a base of support to serve future retail locations in the Mid-Atlantic region.

The applicant explained that the need for the project is to develop a new regional distribution center, centrally located, to accommodate existing and proposed retail locations in the Mid-Atlantic region in a logistically and responsible cost-efficient manner.

The applicant's proposal is to construct a 1.7M square-foot distribution center at the intersection of Sliding Hill and Ashcake Roads that will include a dry warehouse, refrigerated warehouse, return center, food manufacturing facility, office space and parking area.

Support facilities that will be constructed include stormwater management practices, parking and staging areas for tractor trailers and support buildings for fleet maintenance, dispatch and security.

VWP applications reviewed by DEQ can be broken into three main parts. First, DEQ reviews the -- that the applicant has

avoided and minimized impacts to the maximum extent practicable. This is done through the review of the application submittal of alternative analysis, both onsite and offsite, to determine the project's least environmentally damaging practical alternative, or LEDPA, in light of the overall project purpose.

The second component of the review includes verification that the applicant is proposing compensation for unavoidable impacts.

And that that compensation meets the requirements of the State Water Control law and the VWP regulations. And then lastly, DEQ coordinates review of the project with other State agencies to insure that no significant impairments to State waters or fish and wildlife resources will occur.

The VWP program permit regulation requires the application include an alternative analysis that details the site-specific -- both onsite and offsite -- measures taken during project design and

development to first avoid and then minimize impacts to surface water to the maximum extent practicable.

An alternative is considered practicable if it is available and capable of being done and taking into consideration the cost, existing technology and logistics in light of the overall project purposes.

So there's three criteria in determining the least environmentally damaging practical alternative. We look at surface water impacts, but we also look at the practicability associated with the costs, technology and logistics.

And this is done both on offsite alternatives and onsite avoidance and minimization. According to the application materials, the applicant focused their site selection in Hanover County due to the proximity of Interstate 95 in order to efficiently serve existing, planned -- and planned retail stores from Northern Virginia to North Carolina, with the majority of those stores being located in Northern Virginia. The applicant has stated

in Hanover serves to decrease distance, time and costs associated with the transportation to retail stores in those areas and minimizes damage and loss of product due to transportation problems.

that the location of the distribution center

The applicant identified five sites in Hanover, including the preferred site. And DEQ reviewed the application materials to determine if the preferred site met the least environmentally damaging practical alternatives.

Each site was evaluated again, keeping in mind the applicant's stated need and purpose of the project, the extent of surface waters, impacts onsite and whether logistical, economical or technological challenges existed associated with construction of such site.

For purposes of onsite avoidance and minimization, the applicant proposed to implement best industry standards to minimize the footprint including cross docking, an L-shaped campus and flow through selection techniques. They

also proposed utility crossings be paired with road crossings to minimize impacts.

Road crossings would be placed perpendicular to surface waters and cross at the narrowest point feasible. Culvert pipes at proposed road crossings to maintain flows.

Roadways, buildings and stormwater management facilities are proposed to avoid lateral impacts where feasible.

During the application review process, DEQ inquired as to whether impacts could be further minimized by reducing parking areas or by adding vertical levels to the distribution center.

Reduction in employee parking was not feasible due to the need for adequate parking for shift changes. Adding vertical levels to the facility was deemed not feasible based on proposed building heights being near maximum allowable heights and local zoning regulations. Additionally, according to the applicant, the proposed configuration is considered the most efficient based on review of other large

scale distribution facilities in the industry. Using a different layout could mean a less efficient operation and a larger footprint, and potentially more impacts

onsite.

The amount of surface waters onsite that potentially will be avoided is at 15 acres based on the surface water determination.

After reviewing the four alternative sites and the applicant's proposed preferred site, and taking into account the cost, logistics and technology associated with construction in light of the applicant's stated purpose and need, DEQ determined the preferred site did meet the least environmentally damaging practical alternative based on the application.

To insure the goal of no net loss of surface water and function and wetland acreage and function are met, State Water Control law requires compensatory mitigation for those impacts that can not be avoided. This is usually accomplished by the applicant through the purchase of

wetland mitigation credits or contributing to an approved inland fee program, which is DEQ's preferred option of mitigation. Here on your screen, you see a table that summarizes the impacts from the proposed project.

As a total impacts proposed at the preferred is 14.85 acres. This includes permitted impacts to forested wetlands and emergent wetlands as well as jurisdictional ditches.

There are also proposed secondary impacts associated with the project to forested wetlands and a jurisdictional ditch.

And lastly, temporary emergent wetland impacts associated with utilities. The next column over shows the mitigation ratio and ultimately the required mitigation wetland credit purchase that'll be necessary for the project.

And as you can see, the total wetland credit purchase required by the permit will be 29.41 credits. The applicant has proposed to purchase credits from a

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mitigation bank to fulfill the requirements. State Water Control law and the proposed permit requires the mitigation banks be used in the same hydrologic unit code as the project, or an adjacent hydrologic unit code and in the same watershed as the project site.

The applicant has provided a wetland credit availability letter from the New Kent Environmental Bank. The proposed mitigation plan complies with the requirements of State law.

The last major component of review includes -- insures that there's no significant impairment to State waters or fish and wildlife resources from a project.

To accomplish this, DEQ coordinates with the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, the Department of Wildlife Resources -- formerly called DGIF -- and the Virginia Department of Health and Virginia Marine Resource Commission. Information regarding the project's location, activities and impact are provided to these agencies for review

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when the application is received from DEQ -by DEQ. Additionally, coordination with federal agencies and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources is performed through the US Army Corps of Engineers permitting process.

And just as a -- a clarification, as far as the State coordination is concerned -- because of the increase in impacts associated with this site, DEQ did initiate coordination with the Department of Wildlife Resources and the Department of Conservation and Recreation in light of the overall increase in impacts based on the information we received in September.

So as part of the application, the applicant is required to provide a final impacts map. The impact map that you're seeing right now on your screen is that final map.

There have been several iterations of this map since December, and also since the updated information has been received in -- in September and October.

For purposes of orientation, Egypt Road is located on the left side of the map, Sliding Hill Road is on the right side of the map.

Ashcake borders the project at the top.

And the impact -- impact map reflects the most recent Corps jurisdictional determination that was issued in September. The permit will contain conditions that limit the amount of impacts onsite.

It will require and define the amount of compensatory mitigation. It will require implementation of erosion and sediment and stormwater controls. And it will require that work be conducted in the dry.

Additionally, the permit includes monitoring for remaining onsite surface waters and is limited to a term of 15 years.

Next step in the application review and permitting process, so right now we have an active comment period that will close on December 4th. We will assess all comments at the end of that comment period,

whether they are received in writing or verbally here tonight. And verbal and written comments are -- are all given the same consideration.

Staff will then prepare a response to comments and they will revise the draft permit in light of comments if appropriate.

Next, staff will present the project to the State Water Control Board and make a recommendation to approve or deny the permit.

Anyone participating by providing written comments or speaking during the hearing tonight can respond to staff summary when it is presented to the State Water Control Board.

The State Water Control Board will be the one to render a final decision and they can either issue the permit, issue the permit with modifications or deny the permit. And as of right now, the State Water Control Board meeting, to which this project will be on the agenda, it has not been determined. I know that some folks

have been concerned that perhaps this would be going to the Board in their December 2020 meeting, and this permit is not on their agenda for December 2020.

So it is a future date that will be determined. And the Board, by law, is required to take up the matter within 90 days of the close of the comment period.

And the schedule for the 2020 Board has not been established. And once it is established, it will be announced on the Regulatory Townhall.

And just for a reminder for anyone that may have joined us late and for everyone else, the official hearing begins at 7:00. Until 6:45, DEQ will take questions.

And if you would like to make official comments for the record, that needs to be done during the hearing at 7:00 p.m., or they can be submitted in writing to DEQ.

And finally, the comment slide here, you can address the comments to me.

You can email those. You can deliver them by hand or submit them through the US Postal

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Service to our Piedmont Regional Office. Anything sent through the mail needs to be received by 5:00 p.m., on December the 4th. Emailed comments can be received up until 11:59 p.m., on the 4th.

So that is the presentation for tonight for our public briefing. I am going to go to take a look at some of our questions. And bear with me just a minute. I'm undocking so I can take a look at what we've got here.

So first question was whether or not the Board would be considering this permit on the 9th. And as I just explained, they will not. This is not on their agenda for the 9th.

Next question, was the discrepancy in the wetlands found during the recent review which was limited only to review in the mosaics, should this trigger a review of the entire site to determine the full wetland impact. And -- so as far as the delineation and the confirmation of State waters is concerned, it's our policy at DEQ -- for permitting decisions -- that

we rely on the Corps' confirmation. State Water Control law requires that we use the Corps' reference materials and that we insure that we're consistent with the implementation practices that the Corps employs.

So when there's questions regarding a jurisdictional determination, those are referred to the Corps just like they were last summer when questions were raised during the previous comment period. So DEQ will review comments regarding the jurisdictional determination.

And if additional information is needed, we'll follow up with the Corps.

Let's see here. What is the estimated compensation cost under the current project site plan? I don't have that right off in front of me.

I would be glad to provide that if you'd send me an email after our proceedings tonight and I can get you that information. Additionally, I believe it is in the application materials that is available on our web site. And the

information regarding this project can be found at www.deq.virginia, spelled out, .gov/wegmans. And the application materials as well as the jurisdictional determination and supporting documentation for that, the draft permit, the fact sheet, all of that information is posted on our web site.

There's a question, when did Hanover County board approve this project? It's my understanding that the Board approved the project in May. But that is not part of our consideration.

That is -- that's a separate process. So you would need to confirm that with the County. But I think that that's when that occurred.

Data Point 2, I believe Data

Point 2 is addressed in the Corps' technical

memorandum that supports the revised PJD.

So information regarding Data Point 2, I

would -- I would look to that.

Again, that's posted on our web site. Why did the Board not take a vote within 90 days after the initial public comment period? So the -- because we went

back and asked for additional information from the applicant and from the Corps, that is why it was not forwarded to the Board at that time.

What independent verification of wetland delineation, alternatives analysis and practicality for purposes of the LEDPA analysis.

So -- I mean, there is a certain amount of reliance on the application materials provided by the applicant.

We do verify the -- verify the impacts that are proposed, the site design, the impact map matches up with the confirmation -- surface water confirmation issued by the Corps.

We ask questions of the applicant. So it -- it's not a blind acceptance of what the applicant gives us. It's a lot of questions.

And we ask questions about site design, we ask questions about further avoidance and minimization. And get to a point of where we believe there is

reasonable information on the record that documents and justifies information is correct in the application. Can you give an example of when DEQ has denied a permit and what stipulations surrounded the denial?

So typically what happens is if an application is incomplete or can't be moved on to permit approval or recommendation for approval, we do allow the applicant to provide additional information until such time that the application can be approved.

Alternatively, the application can -- can be withdrawn by the applicant.

And typically, if there is a point at which the applicant is still considered incomplete, rather than deny the permit an applicant will -- rather than DEQ deny a permit, typically the applicant will withdraw.

So given those circumstances, we don't get into situations very often in which DEQ has denied a permit. And you know, quite frankly, we have -- you know -- many programs, many different regional

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offices. So I can't give you an exact example of when that may have occurred. Where did the credits in the New Kent Environmental Bank come from?

So the question is, is it the same watershed, State of Virginia? Same -- similar wetlands? So yeah, the -- the State Water Control law does require that the compensatory mitigation credits be purchased from a bank that's within the same hydrologic unit code, sort of a microcosm, micro-watershed or an adjacent watershed.

So in this particular case, this project is located in the Pamunkey watershed. And the New Kent Environmental Bank would also be located in the Pamunkey watershed.

Are those on the Board unaware of the history of the wetlands being the burial ground of unmarked slaves of Hanover County?

I am not sure to what extent the Board is aware of the ongoing -- the ongoing discussions regarding graves onsite.

Graves -- the Corps -- it is our

understanding the Corps is working with interested parties as well as the Department of Historic Resources regarding graves onsite. That is part of the Section 106 review that is done by the Corps.

That is not something that is part of the VWP analysis. And I just -- looking back at the question regarding the mitigation bank. So I -- I think I misspoke.

I said that in -- New Kent was in the Pamunkey. That's actually in the York. So just for clarification there.

Why are impacts to the same site area on Archie Cannon impact map shown by Wegmans as stream impact. But shown by Timmons as a wetland impact for Skinnel [sp] JPA.

And I -- just honestly, I can
-- I can look into that. You can submit
that as a comment. I'm not familiar with
that particular JPA. And I can, you know,
further look into that if you'd like to
contact me. It was stated previously that

there are no protected wildlife species on this site, but there are protected wildlife species on others. All sites are within a few miles of each other.

This doesn't seem likely. Who determines if there are protected species on the property? So I think that what was -- what has been documented is that for several of the sites, there are potentials for threatened and endangered species within a few mile radius of those sites.

And the way that that's determined is DCR and DGIF, they have tools that can be used to basically map a project's location and then look for hits within that area.

So that's how that's determined. Additionally, for this specific project and for the Airpark site, the information was sent over to both DCR and DGIF.

And they confirmed through a further review of information that there were no threatened and endangered species, you know, potential impacts with this

particular site. So question here, were environmental justice impacts considered during DEQ's project review process? So, you know, environmental justice is an important issue.

And right now in the State, there's a lot of work being done on that.

Last General Assembly session of 2020, there was legislation passed regarding environmental justice that became effective this year.

And DEQ takes the matter very seriously. So when we get word that there is potential for an environmental justice concern within a community, then DEQ will do outreach to the communities to make sure that that affected community is aware of the project, is aware of what DEQ is processing regarding that project to make sure that they are aware of what DEQ's statutory and regulatory authorities are.

And ultimately, how they can participate in the process. And so for Wegmans, we did -- you know -- reach out to some of the communities leaders of Brown

Grove back in the early summer. We had a conference call explaining those items, explaining regulatory authorities, explaining what was -- what was the purpose of the project, how the community could

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participate in the public participation.

We have kept those -- the folks in that community, made sure that they're on our mailing list. So when you guys get mailings of hearing notices and comment notices, you know, those folks get those, too.

So that is how DEQ has handled Would DEQ consider denying a permit that. on adverse environmental justice impacts? So right now, the agency has contracted with a third party to evaluate our various environmental regulatory programs and determine how to -- you know, make reservations to determine how best to incorporate environmental justice impacts into those programs. So that is what is going on at DEQ right now regarding the environmental justice. How many people did Was it the you meet with in Brown Grove?

entire community? So I specifically reached 1 out to Pastor Beechaum and to Charles Moore. 2 And they rounded up some of the community 3 members that they felt would be interested 4 in the project.

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There were, I think, six or seven -- maybe a few more -- that were on a conference call with us and we provided a presentation. And we have relied on the community leaders to help us get that word out.

How does the third party review of environmental justice issues impact this particular project? So you know, we're -- we're looking at recommendations from -- from that third party review to determine exactly what it means for this project.

Why was the project not reviewed by Governor Northam's Council on Environmental Justice? So the Virginia EJ council that was formed by the Governor's Office, they were actually charged with looking at EJ on a more systemic scale across all State agency programs and

regulatory programs, regulations, laws, all of that. So they are not involved intimately one-on-one with projects, but are looking to -- to provide recommendations to the governor to better implement EJ through the State system as a whole.

Will the third party that DEQ hired regarding EJ recommendations be reviewing this project approval? No, they are not.

Again, similar to how the Virginia EJ Council is giving recommendations to the governor more on a high level, high scale basis, the third party evaluation is looking at, you know, DEQ's programs as -- as a whole and making recommendations.

And they we're seeing how those recommendations can be worked into individual programs. And who is the third party?

I think the name is SEKO
[SKEO], I'm going to pronounce that wrong,
though. It's -- I think it's S-I-E-K-O. If
you Google DEQ's web site and environmental

justice, there should be some information out there regarding the work Virginia has done -- or DEQ has done. So you only contacted two people in Brown Grove.

Why is it the responsibility of the community leaders to get the information out? Well, the -- the community leaders -- we contacted them because they were the first people that we knew to start with was the pastor and -- and one other community leader.

And they were the ones that were able to connect us and tell us who in the community we should be talking to. So there is a question, considering the entire record, do you believe if Airpark is the least environmentally damaging practical alternative?

I think that review of the information is -- demonstrates that given the various criteria of looking at surface water impacts, looking at practicality in terms of cost, logistics and technology that the information does leave itself to -- to indicate that the least -- that the Airpark

is the least environmentally damaging practical alternative as stated in our presentation. Sorry, there's -- questions are coming and things are moving. So I'm trying to catch these as I go.

So -- I'm trying to understand the question here. Which category or categories does the top alternative not make it less viable -- not meet, making it less viable than the proposed location?

So there were some situations in which costs, the other -- other costs were considered that the -- what -- the costs was the limiting factor.

I believe that there was one, maybe two, projects -- just thinking off the top of my head -- that there were some logistical concerns regarding how the sites were laid out, and the proposed purpose and needs of the applicant.

All of that information is based -- is listed out in our fact sheet that is available on our web site and explains, you know, each of those categories and whether or not it, you know, checked the

box or not for cost, existing technology and logistics. Let's see. Can you repeat the name of the third party? SEKO [SKEO], yes. S-E-I-K-O, S-I-E-K-O. I apologize.

I can't remember off the top of my head, but I think that that's correct. Why didn't DEQ send info to the entire Brown Grove community? We had tried to, you know, reach out to folks by public noticing in different publications.

We also offered to bring information over to the church, but was -- was told that it wasn't -- wasn't necessary. That the various community leaders had -- had, you know, been in contact with the -- with the community and had all of the information at that point that they needed.

Let's see. Agency policy, is it the agency's policy determination that outreach, engagement and instruction in disaffected community members on how to participate -- I am sorry. I think I'm missing something with this question here. Environmental justice impacts considered during project review process. I think

we've already answered that. Let me see here. Scrolling down. So the person that asked about the third party, it's S-E-K-O --sorry, S-K-E-O. Let's see, where are we at?

Wegmans is not required to build a new road in the Archie Cannon site. They're using this as a reason -- are they using this as a reason for increase costs.

It's our understanding that that was going to be a need to build at that site that was given consideration when looking at the alternatives analysis.

Certainly if there's information that the public would like to submit to us that is different from that, we will take a look at it. But you know, to our -- our knowledge, that was something that was part of that project at Archie Cannon.

Is the agency's policy determination that outreach, engagement and instruction to disaffected community members on how to participate in the required permitting process considered sufficient for meeting EJ? So again, you know, our biggest

concern is making sure that all people -regardless of how they are, race, gender,
all of that -- that they have equal
opportunity to the process.

So -- and that's, you know, within the definition of the EJ legislation. So we are insuring that everyone has equal opportunity to participate there. All right.

What is DEQ's responsibility for -- sorry, I guess it's verifying -- looks like a mistype there, of the Wegmans cost estimate? A planner for the town said their \$10M estimate for road improvements was much higher than what the town had estimated.

Yeah, and I -- I understand that that's a concern of the community. I have spoken with the applicant about that. There appears to be documentation regarding that and we'll be asking for that information to -- to answer that question. Let's see. There's a question about whether the third party would recommend this project at this location. And again, that third

party does not get involved -- DEQ did not
hire that third party to get involved in
looking at individual projects, but instead
looking at our programs at -- you know,
holistically.

Verifying -- okay. So were any pre-existing buildings or sites considered as alternative locations? And if not, are they at all required to consider using those instead of building a new site?

There's nothing that says that they have to or that they don't have to look at pre-existing buildings. Essentially, the applicant shapes their purpose and need to the application and determines the alternatives that are selected for use.

DEQ did ask about the sites that were located in Hanover. And the applicant indicated that -- that, you know, based on their needs there's -- that those were the sites that met their -- their needs. So that's why they looked at those particular sites. And I think that there were a few sites that -- existing buildings that could accommodate the size footprint

that they needed. All right. And then there's a question in here, at what point do you question the integrity of the applicant after being proven wrong multiple times?

So I mean, we -- as -- as an agency, we do rely on the applicant providing the most current information, the most accurate information.

They're signing certification statements saying that the information is accurate. So the -- the, you know, there is a preponderance of -- of requirements on the applicant to be accurate.

And DEQ reviews that information and, you know, we do some independent verification of some of that information and make sure that it is in line with our understanding.

So it -- again, I think I said it earlier, we do not blindly accept what they are submitting to us. All right. So it looks like we're hitting at 6:45. So I will read one last question and then we are going to take a pause and we will start back up at 7:00. And that last question will be,

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what impact -- this is in order they were -came in. What impact is there on the homes
on Egypt Road? From the map, it looks like
the impact line as well as the structure
itself is very close to homes that people
live in.

And especially considering that some of those homes are on well water. So, you know, we have heard concerns about well water. You know, we do not specifically regulate well water as it pertains to the VWP permit.

But our understanding of soils on that site does seem to indicate that there's a pretty thick clay level in the soil profile.

And suggests that there's a perched water table in that -- on that site and in that vicinity. So based on that, I would venture to guess that the site should not affect the well water associated with the neighbors. But ultimately, it's the local -- the local Department of Health officials that regulate private groundwater wells. And that is going to conclude our

Q&A for tonight. So again, I want to thank
everybody who submitted questions. I
encourage you to submit comments.

Again, written and verbal comments tonight will be considered equally as we review all of this information at the close of the comment period. So again, thank you.

We're going to take a brief pause. We will start back up at 7:00 o'clock. And the hearing officer, at that time, will call the hearing to order. So, thank you.

(The virtual public informational briefing concluded at 6:48 p.m. The virtual public hearing commenced at 7:00 p.m., and the taking of oral comments commenced as follows:)

MS. TRETINA: Good evening.

Welcome to the Virginia Department of
Environmental Quality's virtual public
hearing for the Wegmans Distribution Center
draft VWP permit. We're just going to go
over some more logistics about the hearing.

It's a little different than the briefing.
You see, once again, the control panel on
your screen for the webinar.

If you are registered to make comments during the hearing, we recommend switching to phone audio. If you dialed the number prior to joining the webinar, you need to hang up.

Then select phone audio on your webinar control panel, which you can see the examples here. On the PC, open up phone and -- on the open up audio. And click on phone and then you will get a phone number, an access code.

And if you've registered to speak, you need to put in the PIN number. That's very important. Otherwise, we can not unmute you. So you do it there on the PC.

And then click the three dots on an Android and then the audio icon on the iPhone. If you are commenting, please raise your hand -- use the raise your hand function at the appropriate time. And the commenters will be unmuted in the order that

they registered to speak. And now, I'm going to turn it over to Heather Wood, our hearing officer for the evening.

MS. WOOD: Thank you, Marilee.

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I will now call the hearing to order. My name is Heather Wood and I'm the Chair of the State Water Control Board, and will serve as the hearing officer for tonight's public hearing.

This hearing is being conducted in compliance with Item 4-0.01G of Chapter 1289 of the 2020 Acts of Assembly.

As a result of the March 12th, 2020,

Declaration of State of Emergency due to novel coronavirus -- COVID-19 -- Executive Order 51, subsequent Executive Orders 53 and 55, and in keeping with Governor Northam's temporary restrictions and direction to stay at home, this public hearing is being held via electronic communications through GoToWebinar. It is suggested, as you heard earlier, that you select phone audio to make comments. Utilizing the phone for

commenting results in better audio quality.

If during the webinar, you or your equipment have experienced -- experience technical difficulties, please contact Kevin Vaughan at 804-698-4470 or email him at kevin.vaughan@deg.virginia.gov.

His contact information will remain posted on the screen for the duration of this hearing. Before we proceed, I would like to clarify that the State Water Control Board is a policy making body of citizens appointed by the governor and empowered by law to adopt regulations and make permanent decisions.

The Virginia Department of
Environmental Quality is an executive branch
agency with the responsibility of
administering relevant laws and regulations.
I am not a staff member of the Department.

In addition, I would like to point out that the relevant State laws and regulations are the basis for actions taken by the Board and the Department. Neither the Department or the Board has the authority to make changes to the law. The

State Water Control Board is holding this hearing to receive comments on the proposed issuance of the Virginia Water Protection Permit, or VDP -- VWP permit No. 19-2036 to Wegmans Food Markets, Incorporated.

Wegmans requested this permit in order to obtain authorization to impact wetlands associated with the construction of the Wegmans Distribution Center in Hanover County.

This hearing was authorized by the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality. Notice of this hearing was published in the Richmond Times Dispatch on October 20th, 2020.

This fact-finding proceeding is being held pursuant to Section 2.2-4019 and Section 62.1-44.1502 of the Code of Virginia, as well as 9 VAC 25-210-160 and the Board's Procedural Rule No. 1.

The State Water Control Board will ultimately decide whether to issue a permit. There will be no decision made here tonight. The date and time and location of the State Water Control Board meeting for

consideration of this proposed permit are yet to be determined. Please be assured that we will consider all relevant information that you present regarding the proposed permit.

The general procedure for this hearing will be as follows; Jaime Robb, the Virginia Water Protection Permit program manager for the Piedmont Regional Office of DEQ will make a brief presentation.

Before taking comments from the general public, I will first ask if there are any elected officials -- State and local officials -- that would like to speak.

Once any elected officials have spoken, I will ask if the applicant would like to speak. It is my understanding tonight that the applicant has deferred -- deferred comments from tonight's hearing.

Once the applicant has spoken

-- or then -- once we've addressed the

applicant or offered the applicant an

opportunity to speak, the individuals who

indicate a desire to speak -- who have

indicated a desire to speak when registering

for the webinar will be called on. Anyone else participating in the webinar wishing to speak will be asked at a later time to use the raise your hand function on the GoToWebinar control bar that appears on your

screen.

Please do not raise your hand until asked to do so. Once you have raised you hand, please leave your hand raised until you are called on.

When called upon to give your statement, you will be unmuted and you can begin to speak. Please state your full name and who you represent prior to making your comments.

Please speak slowly and clearly so that your comments can be accurately and completely recorded. As the hearing officer for the public hearing, I reserve the right to restrict comments based on the length of time or the repetitive comment. And I ask that you keep your comments to three minutes. We will be recording all public comments for the official files. As a reminder, written

comments may be submitted to DEQ through
December 4th. Written comments mailed to
DEQ must be received by close of business on
December 4th, 2020.

Emailed comments must be received by DEQ by 11:59 p.m., on December 4th, 2020. At this time, I call on Jaime Robb to give the staff presentation.

MS. ROBB: Thank you, Ms. Wood.

Good evening, everyone. My name is Jaime

Robb and I am the Virginia Water Protection,

or VWP, permit manager at DEQ's Piedmont

Regional Office.

The subject of the public hearing this evening is the proposed VWP permit No. 19-2036, Wegmans Distribution Center located in Hanover County. The applicant is Wegmans Food Markets, Incorporated.

As many of you are aware, DEQ had a public hearing in July for this project. However, due to an increase in surface waters on the proposed site as determined by the US Army Corps of Engineers

in September 2020, impacts for the proposed project have increased. As a result, the applicant has submitted updated application materials.

DEQ has reviewed the application materials in light of the new surface water information and prepared a revised draft permit.

The purpose of the project is to construct a 1.7M square-foot grocery distribution center and ancillary support facilities.

Phase one of construction
consists of construction of an approximately
1.1M square-foot contiguous facility
developed in an L-shape that will house a
dry warehouse, refrigerated warehouse,
return center, food manufacturing facility
and offices, as well as parking and staging
areas for tractor trailers, parking for
associates and support buildings, such as
fleet maintenance, dispatch and site
security. Phase two includes a near term
expansion of Phase one to approximately 1.3M
square-foot. The applicant plans to -- a

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third phase future expansion for a total of 1.7M square feet. The project, as proposed, on approximately 219-acre parcel of land in Hanover County located southwest of the Ashcake Road and Sliding Hill Road intersection.

The site is surrounded by agricultural and forest land, Ashcake Road to the north, residential development and forest as well as Sliding Hill Road to the east and south and the Hanover County Municipal Airport and industrial commercial development to the west.

The project lies within the Pamunkey River watershed. The selected site was determined to be the least environmentally damaging practical alternative.

The project as proposed will impact 14.8 acres -- excuse me, 14.85 acres of surface waters consisting of 12.99 acres of palustrine forested wetlands, 0.23 acres of palustrine emergent wetland and 0.14 acres of jurisdictional ditch for the distribution center construction and

associated infrastructure. Secondary impacts due to the diversion of surface water are proposed to 1.44 acres of palustrine forested wetland and 0.02 acre of jurisdictional ditch.

Temporary impacts to 0.03 acres of palustrine emergent wetland are also proposed. The applicant evaluated four alternatives and a no-build alternative, as well as the alternative design within the selected site in order to demonstrate that the proposed impacts are the minimum necessary to accomplish the project's purpose.

The draft permit requires compensatory mitigation for wetland impacts to -- at a 2:1 replacement to loss ratio for the palustrine forested and jurisdictional ditch impacts, a 1:1 replacement to loss ratio for the emergent impacts and a 2:1 replacement to loss ratio for the secondary impacts to forested wetland. The proposed permit required a total of 29.41 wetland credits. The applicant proposes to purchase credits from a mitigation bank to fulfill

the mitigation requirements. State Water

Control law and proposed permit require the

mitigation banks to be used be located in

the same hydrologic unit code as the project

site or an adjacent hydrologic unit code and

in the same watershed as the project site.

In accordance with the State
Water Control law, DEQ requested comments
from other State agencies on the effects of
the proposed projects on fish and wildlife
resources, threatened and endangered
species, drinking water supplies and tidal
wetlands and state-owned bottomland.

DEQ contacted Virginia

Department of Wildlife Resources, the

Virginia Department of Conservation and

Recreation and the Virginia Department of

Health and Virginia Marine Resource

Commission.

None of the agencies commented that the project would have an adverse effect on species or areas within their jurisdiction. The proposed permit contains limits of wetland impacts and a 15-year term. The permit requires that mitigation

credits are purchased prior to impacts to insure no net loss of wetland acreage and no net loss of function of wetlands.

The permittee must report before, during and after impacts begin to insure DEQ can monitor and inspect the project for compliance with the permit.

Additionally, the proposed permit contains wetland monitoring conditions for several areas directly adjacent to remaining onsite wetlands. And also requires associated report submittals and notifications.

The permit also contains conditions to minimize impacts to water quality, fish and wildlife resources during construction such as requiring work to be performed in the dry, erosion and sediment controls and stormwater management.

The purpose of the hearing tonight is to receive additional public comments to enable DEQ staff to further evaluate the proposed permit. DEQ staff will consider all the information provided at the hearing and any written comments

received during the comment period until

December 4th before making its final

permitting recommendation to the State Water

Control Board at a future meeting on a date

that has yet to be determined.

This concludes staff presentation. Thank you very much for your attention. Now back to you, Ms. Wood.

MS. WOOD: Thank you, Jaime. If there are any State or local officials online who wish to speak, please raise your hand -- please use the raise your hand function on the GoToWebinar control bar that appears on your screen now so we may call upon you.

Please be sure to state your full name and your position. Any elected local or State officials.

MS. TRETINA: Ms. Wood, I don't see any that have just raised their hand. The only ones I see are people that have previously raised their hand.

MS. WOOD: Okay. And as I stated
earlier, at this point we typically call on
the applicant to make a statement. It is my
understanding that the applicant is going to
remain with the statement that they prepared
at the prior -- and delivered at the prior

public hearing.

So we will move on to those individuals who wish to speak. Please use -- again, those of you that wish to speak, please use the raise your hand function on the GoToWebinar control panel that appears on your screen.

Once you have raised your hand, please leave your hand raised until you are called on. And your hand will be lowered on the webinar control panel so that we can accurately follow who has spoken and who still wishes to speak.

And Marilee's going to help me
-- help me navigate that. So I guess,
Marilee, if we can have our first -- first
speaker.

MS. TRETINA: Okay. The first

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me?

person registered is Patty Garza. Patty, you are now unmuted. You need to unmute your microphone, Patty. Okay. Well, we'll move on to the next one.

Let's see, Kelsey Crane registered but she doesn't seem to be on the webinar. The next one is Jeff Hetzer.

Jeff, you are unmuted.

MR. HETZER: Okay. Can you hear

MS. TRETINA: Yes, we can.

MR. HETZER: Okay, great. Thank you for the opportunity. I'm Jeff Hetzer, a resident of Mechanicsville, Virginia. I request that the Virginia Water Protection permit No. 19-2036, related to the proposed construction of a Wegmans distribution center on property owned by Airpark Associates in Hanover County be denied for defective performance of numerous administrative and technical policies and requirements to include, but not limited to

the following. The wetlands delineations contained in the current permit continues to incorrectly state the amount of impacted wetlands.

The initial permit finding of 6.2 acres that was questioned by concerned citizens during the first public hearing, as you stated earlier, basically has been discredited or found invalid by DEQ and the Corps of Engineers.

New reviews by these agencies have now determined that there are 14.8 acres of impacted wetlands. This new result still understates the amount of impacted wetlands as all data points for the property are still not included in the study.

The Airpark Associates own consultant performed an independent wetland study and identified 33.8 acres of impacted wetlands. This is a tremendous disparity between 6.2 and 14.8 to 33.8.

And it -- if it's in the range of 14 to 33 acres, it represents the largest impact to wetlands of any Virginia project in the last decade. This entire effort by

Wegmans, and now DEQ and the Corps, to determine the real amount of impacted wetlands as required by law really has become bogus and contrary to your own policies and procedures.

The Airpark Associates site for this project is not the least environmentally damaging practical alternative.

There are available sites in Hanover County, the Town of Ashland and areas within the Richmond Metropolitan area that offer significantly less environmental and wetlands destruction than this airpark site.

The agency study of alternative sites to determine the least environmentally damaging practical alternative is flawed in much the same way as the studies to determine the impacted wetlands were flawed.

No other site has the huge amount of impacted wetlands, ostensibly up to 33.8 acres -- perhaps more -- as the Airpark site. This study is skewed to favor

the Airpark site due to the abnormally low sale price negotiated by Hanover County on behalf of Wegmans.

Wegmans, Hanover County and now DEQ are -- seem to be pushing this development of this project over other sites due to its relatively low purchase price with limited concern to any environmental impacts and required protections.

Wegmans also has not met its burden to promote the environmental justice from meaningful involvement of the Brown Grove community as required by Virginia law. Wegmans has sought to trivialize this.

Community and minimize its concerns related to the impacts that this project will have on the community. To be honest, it's disgusting that Hanover and the State seem to be supporting this lack of concern and adherence to its own requirements and laws.

Based upon the extensive impacts of this project upon the community, a lack of transparency -- especially related to the Corps of Engineers' responsibilities

related to this permit -- ongoing critical 1 flaws in the accuracy of delineation 2 determinations. The lack of adherence to 3 4 your own policies and requirements, unaddressed environmental justice 5 requirements, the fact that less impactful 6 alternative sites exist within the area, the 7 sheer volume of destroyed wetlands as well 8 as the negative impacts upon quality of life 9 and habitats. 10 And lastly, an apparent 11 misguided political influence to continue 12 the promotion of this project. For these 13 reasons, this permit must be denied. 14 you very much. 15 16 17 MS. TRETINA: Our next speaker is Rod Morgan. Rod, you are unmuted. 18 19 MR. MORGAN: Thank you. Can you 20 21 hear me? 22 MS. TRETINA: Yes, we can. 23 24 Wonderful. 25 MR. MORGAN: My name is

Rod Morgan and I ask that this permit be denied. The Airpark site is not the LEDPA. One element of LEDPA relates to special aquatic sites. Airpark is considered to be a special aquatic site and the regulations are clear. When the activity proposed for a special aquatic site is not water-dependent, practicable alternatives are presumed to be available unless clearly demonstrated otherwise.

To date, there has been no demonstration to rebut this presumption under the law. I will explain why Airpark is not LEDPA for the proposed Wegmans facility.

In the interest of time, I'm going to limit my comments to the cost.

Wegmans submits that Archie Cannon, which

DEQ had determined to be the, quote-unquote, best site would cost \$36M or \$30M more than Airpark.

This analysis is not simply flawed, but it contains outright misstatements of fact. Wegmans states that wetlands mitigation costs at Archie Cannon

will be about \$620,000.00 primarily based on almost 2,000 linear feet of impact to streams. We have a design for a 2.7M square-foot facility at the Archie Cannon site. This proposal, which is 1M square feet larger than what Wegmans proposes would impact only 104 linear feet of stream.

Wegmans is absolutely aware of this proposal.

It was also prepared by the Timmons Group, which is Wegmans engineer.

If you look at the disparity in mitigation cost, that -- the mitigation cost at Archie Cannon are overstated by \$550,000.00.

Then Wegmans submits that Archie Cannon would require relocation of the sanitary sewer. This cost is listed at \$750,000.00.

Hanover County has already voted to cover the sewer cost for Wegmans and this cost is inappropriate and not -- and should not be included in the analysis.

Then Wegmans submits that a switch from Airpark to any other site, including Archie Cannon, would cost almost

\$6M in lost cost savings due to a delay. This cost is improper. Regulatory guidance is clear. Alternatives are to be judged at the time of market entry. And opportunity and some costs are not allowable for this purpose. That brings us to the last cost, and my favorite of all, which is the road.

Wegmans submit that the Town of Ashland would require the extension of Hill Carter Parkway as, quote, a requirement. Wegmans believes this road would cost almost \$11M.

This requirement is news to the Town of Ashland. The Town of Ashland advises that, quote, at no point was this a requirement, end quote.

It was discussed as a town need, but almost all -- if not all -- of the cost estimated between -- estimated to be between \$5M and \$6M would be covered by VDOT.

When I correct all of Wegmans' misstatements, Archie Cannon would cost \$10M compared to the \$6M at Airpark. The difference of \$4M certainly seems

substantial, but taken in light of the overall announced project investment of \$175M, it's approximately 2.1% of the overall value. A 2.1% difference is not substantial enough to render the Archie Cannon site as impracticable. And I -- I go back -- DEQ analysis already agrees that the Archie Cannon site is the least environmentally damaging.

In September of 2020, Michelle Henicheck -- a wetlands ecologist with DEQ -- writes that Archie Cannon is the, quote, best choice for the project based on wetlands impacts and access.

She capitalizes the word best for emphasis. So how could all of these errors and misrepresentations continue unaddressed by DEQ?

When asked by a member of the media, Ms. Robb responded that, quote, responsibility lays with the applicant to provide accurate information for review and approval.

In reviewing the economic information provided by the applicant, DEQ

has no reason to believe that the 1 information provided is inaccurate. 2 Ms. Robb then goes on to note that the 3 4 public can point out any problems with the application submitted. I ask if DEQ takes 5 everything an applicant submits at face 6 value. How can they properly advise the 7 State Water Control Board -- they being DEQ. 8 How can they meet their 9 statutory duties to protect the environment 10 for all Virginians if every applicant's 11 submissions are taken at face value? It's 12 -- it's ridiculous and it should not be 13 allowed to continue. Thank you very much. 14 15 MS. WOOD: Thank you. 16 17 MS. TRETINA: The next speaker is 18 19 Weedon Cloe. Weedon, you are unmuted. need to unmute your microphone. 20 you're -- there you go. 21 22 MR. W. CLOE: Can you hear me? 23 24 25 MS. TRETINA: Yes, we can hear you.

Mm-hmm. We can hear you.

MR. W. CLOE: All righty. Thank you very much. Ms. Robb, Ms. Wood, friends and neighbors, good evening and thank you for the opportunity to speak. My name is Weedon Cloe and I'm a resident of Forest Lake Hills, located in the Ashland district of Hanover County adjacent to the Wegmans Distribution Center site.

I would first like to express
my sincere appreciation for the work your
office has conducted. Thus far, in this
project has been complicated and most likely
one of the most involved to date in the
Commonwealth.

Your ongoing efforts to insure the natural resources of our state are fully protected are appreciated. I am speaking tonight to respectfully request denial of the Virginia Water Protection permit 19-2036 that would allow for the filling of 14.85 acres of wetlands and jurisdictional ditches on the proposed distribution center site. If approved, this project will result in the

largest destruction of wetlands in the State of Virginia outside of the Greater Hampton Roads-Virginia Beach area.

A review and summary of wetlands impacts greater than 10 acres over the past five years in the State of Virginia, as provided by DEQ via FOIA request, demonstrates that the impacts of this project will be approximately five acres greater than those realized by the 2016 Niagara Bottle plant project in Chesterfield County, which is the largest wetlands impact to date in Central Virginia.

It's concerning that increasing and precedent setting wetlands impacts in Central Virginia are considered, especially when avoidance can be achieved by responsible site selection and/or project site design.

We do contend that the -- the wetlands existing onsite are -- are still not 100% characterized. While folks went right back out and -- and took a look and kind of made the right choice about making a change with what was considered mosaics and

now non-mosaics. There are still some outstanding issues that need to be addressed. One issue relates to the empirical delineation of the nature of wetland at data point two and how it relates to the impacts seven and the Hammerhead wetland impact six.

In the original RK&K delineation, DEQ is identified as being located within a larger contiguous wetland. And then it was omitted based on a general mapping exercise rather than observational field work.

This omission has been explained or justified in the technical memorandum as the data point being located outside areas depicted by the Natural Resource Conservation Services soil surveys as being outside of hybrid soils.

However, the site-specific characterization clearly asserted that hybrid soils were present at that point.

This would suggest that the two wetlands are at a minimally hydrogolically connected.

And as a result, should be accounted for as

one contiguous body with appropriate
mitigation taken for the proposed grid
impact.

We contend that further field
observations are needed in these areas to

observations are needed in these areas to conclusively determine the natures of those sites.

To summarize, it's my opinion that the siting of this project on the airpark tract land will, indeed, result in one of the most significant impacts to natural resources in the Commonwealth.

The degree to which the applicant has pursued the site in question is remarkable given the availability and potentially relative ease of permitting of alternative tracts of land in Central Virginia.

I respectfully request denial of this permit. Thank you for the opportunity to comment and please let me know if you have any questions.

MS. WOOD: Thank you.

MS. TRETINA: Our next speaker is 1 Chris French. Let me scroll up. 2 3 Marilee, I think you --4 MS. ROBB: I think you skipped Brett Blose. 5 6 MS. TRETINA: Oh, I'm sorry. 7 Sorry, Chris. False alarm. 8 sorry. Thank you. Brett, you are unmuted. Sorry about 9 10 that. 11 MR. BLOSE: Thank you. My name is 12 Brett Blose. I'm a resident of Foxhead 13 neighborhood, which is adjacent to the 14 airpark site. My visual aid is ready? 15 16 MS. TRETINA: Yes, it is. 17 18 MR. BLOSE: We'll be -- all right. 19 We'll be comparing the LEDPA site Archie 20 21 Cannon with the preferred alternative 22 Airpark, next slide. This is the impact map for Airpark. 14.82 acres of wetland, 1.7M 23 square feet of building in an L-shaped 24

Can't really see it. Kind of --

25

layout.

something. Anyway, I'll keep going. 1 is the -- all right. So we're -- we're 2 looking at Airpark here. It's an L-shaped 3 4 layout. 14.82 acres of wetland impact, 5 1.7M square feet, it has an L-shaped layout. 6 So the next slide. This is the Archie 7 Cannon layout Wegmans' engineer Timmons did 8 for a developer who chose not to build. 9 2.75M square feet, 0.82 acres 10 of wetland impact and minimal stream impact. 11 This is an I-shaped layout. We'll go to the 12 Since Wegmans only needs 1.7M next slide. 13 square feet. 14 I worked the Archie Cannon 15 site layouts. Here is 0.38 acres of wetland 16 impact, 1.7M square feet with an I-shaped 17 layout. Next slide. 18 19 When comparing optimized layouts, Airpark impacts at least 38 times 20 21 more wetland acres than Archie Cannon. Next 22 slide. False claim, the Archie Cannon 23

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area.

site routes traffic through more congested

Archie Cannon, the first part of the

trip to I-95 with 16,000 vehicles per day.

The second part's 25,000 per day. For

Airpark. The first part is 16,000 vehicles

per day, the second part is 31,000 vehicles

per day as determined by VDOT traffic

counts.

And would use the Atlee
Station and Sliding Hill intersection rated
'F' by VDOT, the worse possible service
level. Airpark is a longer distance, more
average and more peak traffic than Archie
Cannon, next slide.

False claim, Archie Cannon is limited in size and orientation and can not fulfill future expansion or need. Wegmans' engineer Timmons has shown the Archie Cannon site can be configured for 2.75M square feet.

Wegmans simultaneously makes
the assertion the site can not support 1.7M
square feet for Wegmans. These statements
can not co-exist. Wegmans is attempting to
make alternative sites be falsely
unpractical, next slide. False claim,
L-shaped layout is needed for efficient

cross docking. A study on cross dock shape published in Transportation Science provides these conclusions and states; most cross docks are long, narrow I-shaped.

When the L-shaped is used, the primary reason is to accommodate site restriction. L-shaped docks are considered generally inferior to I-shaped docks.

I-shaped docks are considered the most efficient shape for cross docks that Wegmans is proposing, next slide. Why would Wegmans mandate a less efficient layout?

Next slide. Wetlands. The best shape to avoid impact under the old invalidated PJD on the airpark was the L-shape.

Wegmans proffered substantial conformity to this layout needing re-zoning to change. Now that PJD has changed due to substantial conformity, Wegmans is sticking to the old layout.

And instead of avoiding wetlands, it's building on the larger section, next slide. But it get's worse.

Wegmans attempts to manipulate the
alternatives analysis to their desired
result by insisting all sites be handicapped
by the same compromised 'L' design mandated
on Airpark.

This kept alternative sites from being optimized in layout, minimization of wetland impact due to the faulty 'L' requirement.

Wegmans claimed other sites
were logistically challenged or overstated
wetland impacts due to the L-shaped
handicap, next slide. Archie Cannon is
clearly the LEDPA site.

Virginia law requires it, the permit shall only be issued on a site which is the least environmentally damaging, practicable alternative. Airpark fails this test.

Therefore, the permit for Airpark must be denied by law. The issuance of this permit would be arbitrary, capricious and an error of law. I request that this permit be denied.

MS. TRETINA: Okay. Our next 1 speaker is Chris French. Chris, you are 2 unmuted. 3 4 5 MR. FRENCH: Can you guys hear me okay? 6 7 MS. TRETINA: Yes, we can. 8 9 MR. FRENCH: Excellent. Well, I 10 just want to thank everybody for this 11 opportunity to speak this evening. I'm 12 going to be using the same visual aid 13 framework that I used the last time. 14 So some of these slides will 15 16 look fairly familiar to people who were participants in the last public hearing. 17 Next slide, please. 18 As mentioned by many of my 19 neighbors, colleagues and interested 20 21 parties, the wetland delineation continues 22 to be fatally flawed. Contributing to this potential 23 issue is not only the fact that the wetlands 24 increased for impacts almost 250% from the 25

6.12 acres to the now 14.8 acres once the mosaics went away. But there was significant issues that the public raised previously that was not further investigated by the Army Corps of Engineers because Airpark Associates did not allow the -- full access to the property in order to investigate the other matters that came up with this last survey. 

And that gets to the first bullet point with these particular issues where field data sheets continue to remain to be incomplete.

The final WOUS map is still significantly altered from the original RK&K wetland delineation. Offsite wetland impacts are still not addressed according to what the rules and regulations require.

Next slide please.

This is what the original RK&K wetland delineation wetland looked like beforehand. I'm a visual person. I imagine many people are as well. If you look at -- and I -- Ms. Wood, specifically, if you look at the map, you will see that there's a

cut-out on the northern section where
wetlands that look like they connect just
mysteriously disappear offsite as if it's on
a different property.

The same thing is true to the western wetlands over here where the property boundary at the wetland and at the boundary itself of the property. Now, we know in nature that does not occur.

That wetlands are continued and connected to other offsite areas. And these waters of the United States do not recognize property boundaries. Next slide, please.

When you had the field study that occurred afterwards and the Corps of Engineers went out, this is when the concept of wetland mosaics came about.

And a number of wetlands disappeared completely that were on the previous map. The mosaics came into play. All these issues that Mr. Hetzer brought up earlier are very well illustrated in this process -- I mean, with this map. Next map, please. This is what the site now looks

1 2 3

like, but there are still some very distinct differences from the original map that RK&K did. You'll notice now that the western wetlands complex that was claimed to be mosaic no longer goes to the property boundary edge.

Instead, it follows the contours that you can see in the black line on this map. That's an artificial determination that's a flaw from the original scaling back of the wetlands on the property.

Next slide, please. In the original RK&K wetland delineation, we talked about various data points that exist at that time period. Next slide, please.

These are some of the very safest and obvious issues that are still in this process. Because wetland Data Point No. 2 is still missing even though there's a field data sheet and a delineation that shows its existence. So it's only missing from the map, but it's actually there still. And what it does is it connects the Hammerhead wetland to the west with this

1 2

drainage area just below it to the larger wetland complex to the east. And it was -- why is it there? Well simply put, when you look at the project layout, Wegmans has an access road going right over top of this area.

So the access road, if not impacting the wetlands that is obviously there -- that the data sheet shows that it's obviously there -- they have less mitigation to occur.

And it didn't connect it to the original mosaics that was to the west -- to the east of this area originally. The offsite impact that is noted towards the north of this area, I have actually walked this property.

I have photographs of the hydrophilic vegetation that's present, as well as photographs of the ditch line that connects the northeastern quadrant area to the southwestern portion just below the arrow. So there's obvious connections there. Sphagnum moss is growing in this area. And as a wetland --

MS. WOOD: Mr. French. 1 2 3 MR. FRENCH: -- plant --4 MS. WOOD: Mr. French, if I could 5 ask you to --6 7 MR. FRENCH: Hello? 8 9 MS. WOOD: -- to -- this is 10 Ms. Wood. If I could ask you to start to 11 wrap up your comments, please. You're at 12 about five minutes. 13 14 MR. FRENCH: Okay, thank you. 15 slide, please. There's a lot of things here 16 that have been errors of regulatory 17 processes that are in place. 18 19 The site is obviously an industrial complex, but there is no 20 industrial permit that DEQ has done for the 21 22 site. Next slide, please. The gap, it was mentioned earlier, Michelle Henicheck's 23 analysis, that this is not the best choice 24 site based off of road access as well as 25

 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 

wetlands. This is a copy of that analysis where is shows Archie Cannon is actually the best site. Next slide, please.

Environmental justice, getting back into LEDPA.

The Army Corps of Engineers specifically, based off of information from DEQ to the Corps as well as the Corps to Wegmans, asked Wegmans to include environmental justice concerns as part of the LEDPA analysis.

This has not been accomplished at all. So there's a number of other issues that the agency's asked for that, for whatever reason, they're putting forth the permit now for public input that wasn't even addressed.

Next slide, please. Wegmans' responses regarded environmental justice issues is not anywhere close to being adequate.

We note that they had a small meeting with five residents in February 2020. And then there was a flawed analysis done using the EPA EJSCREEN tool. As EPA

explicitly states on their web site,

EJSCREEN is literally that, a pre-screening

tool that is not designed to address or to

contemplate a full environmental justice

study.

And this entire aspect has not been adequately addressed by anyone, including DEQ. I was a participant in the meeting that was referenced in the information session earlier tonight.

And it created more confusion, in my opinion, with Brown Grove residents than it provided answers. So I don't believe that that is a check-the-box type meeting that the agency did in order to say that they addressed environmental justice and inform the community as to what was going on. Next slide, please.

MS. WOOD: Mr. French, I'm going to ask you to wrap it up, please.

MR. FRENCH: I am asking that, because of all significant flaws, that DEQ and the State Water Control Board deny this

1	permit. Thank you.
2	
3	MS. WOOD: Thank you.
4	
5	MS. TRETINA: Our next speaker is
6	Mary Finley-Brook. Ms. Finley-Brook, you
7	are unmuted.
8	
9	MS. FINLEY-BROOK: Can you hear me?
10	
11	MS. TRETINA: Yes, we can.
12	TOTICIO OOD
13	DR. FINLEY-BROOK: Good evening.
14	I'm Dr. Mary Finley-Brook from the
15	University of Richmond. Do you have an
16	echo?
17	
18	MS. TRETINA: Not now.
19	
20	DR. FINLEY-BROOK: Okay.
21	
22	MS. TRETINA: Not now, no.
23	
24	DR. FINLEY-BROOK: I request DEQ
25	deny the issuance of this permit and to

begin to deny harmful, mistruthful and/or incomplete permit applications as regular practice.

The ecological assessments have been incomplete and unclear and they require correction. The original wetlands delineation was improper.

Flawed work conducted in 2019 has been allowed to stand. The permit also needs to better consider secondary impacts to offsite wetlands with hydrological connections which were not adequately considered in the permit application or the mitigation plan.

The airpark site appears unlikely to be the least environmentally damaging practical -- practicable alternative.

The data provided to make this assessment was biased towards specific costs and unnecessary information, for accurate assessment remains incomplete. The process has not been fully transparent, while the ecological and social stakes are high both locally and regionally. Transparency and

proper practice are lacking with respect to
environmental justice. The use of EJSCREEN
in this case was highly problematic based on
EPA guidance and DEQ experience, leading to
the fourth court -- the Fourth Circuit Court
decision regarding Buckingham Compressor
Station.

Brown Grove is a freedman community with long-standing occupation to this day, and based on Civil Rights Code and the EJ Act, this is absolutely relevant to the DEQ and Water Board process and decision.

By Virginia Code, there needs to be meaningful involvement of Brown Grove residents and the introduction tonight did not describe meaningful participation.

In fact, the practices clearly showed Civil Rights violations during outreach procedures which were delayed, spotty, inconsistent and incomplete.

DEQ's presentation tonight did not show even basic knowledge of environmental justice practice or that people had read the SKEO report. This

process, so far, as devalued the oral history and memory of local elders and has not treated the existence of unmarked graves on the development site in a respectful fashion.

There needs to be renewed efforts regarding engagement, along with a household study to identify specific risks and harms to the families, homes and wells in this locality.

And many other forms of harm, but as most relevant to this DEQ permit as related to industrial zoning, dredging, excavation and impounding, etcetera.

DEQ states transportation impacts are not relevant to this assessment even though Brown Grove was divided historically by the construction of I-95.

Because highways have torn apart many African-American communities, in 2000, VDOT established environmental justice guide lands -- guidelines that, to my knowledge, have never been adhered to. After passage of the EJ Act, these guidelines are highly applicable beyond

transportation because they, as DEQ knows, recommend involvement of local residents from the earliest stages of planning, which did not happen.

Moving forward, regulators
must listen to impacted populations to
assess a range of factors from wetland
destruction and stream and well pollution to
health harm from diesel emissions to
historical resources including unmarked
graves.

I've many pending questions about this permit that were not answered in the permit application. Comprehensive ecological and social reviews has still not occurred.

And with a facility of this size in a marginalized area, this is unacceptable. For these reasons, I ask DEQ to deny this draft permit. Thank you.

MS. WOOD: Thank you.

MS. TRETINA: Our next speaker is Lori O'Toole. Lori, you are unmuted.

1 2

MS. O'TOOLE: Hi. Thank you for allowing me to speak tonight. My name is Lori O'Toole and I'm a resident of Ash Creek subdivision. And before I get started, can you hear me?

MS. WOOD: Yes.

MS. O'TOOLE: Can you -- okay. I just want to make sure. Martin Luther King, Jr., once said, our lives begin to end the day we become silent about the things that matter.

Evidence is clear that the proposed Wegmans Distribution Center and the corresponding water permit should be denied. The process has been fraught with a lack of transparency, the lack of proper scientific measurements and the lack of integrity with respect to the environmental injustices taking place against the Brown Grove community. It — the time is right to right the wrongs about this project and to vote against this proposed permit. I've outlined just a few items that clearly delineate the

terrible project and why it should be stopped. Number one, this project will destroy twice the amount of wetlands under the flawed original survey of the property per the most recent work done on this land.

In addition, the most recent review only includes the wetlands previously identified, but does not include a broader look at the property.

And the citizens of this county believe there are still uncounted, unsurveyed wetlands. In fact, the destruction of these wetlands is said to be the largest in Central Virginia and the largest in the State of Virginia in the last five years.

Two, the Army Corps of
Engineers has refused to respond to numerous
requests regarding multiple FOIA asks. The
lack of transparency does not provide the
evidence to citizens to believe that proper
procedures [have] taken place to review the
wetlands on this property. We'd also like
to have the Corps provide us with a public
hearing. Three, in your study, you have not

appropriately considered secondary impacts to offsite wetlands. All these wetlands are connected to other hydrological connections outside of these property lines.

Four, stormwater impacts will be catastrophic to surrounding neighborhoods where over 40 acres are being paved over for the building and parking lots.

Water that had four different ways of being dispersed will now be whittled down to one. Five, this property does not meet the standards of least environmentally damaging practical alternative.

Both the DEQ and the Corps have not proven -- in fact, the opposite is true -- that this site is the most damaging site of those looked at for this project.

Opportunity costs

[unintelligible] do not negate this property because Wegmans has thoughtfully said that they were required to build, as someone previously said, a \$10M road at the proposed Ashland site. This has proven to be a false statement. Six, also this site has -- will have a devastating effect on the historic

Black community of Brown Grove. Brown Grove has been unjustly targeted by Hanover County over the years by ignoring their pleas regarding the destruction of their community.

They've been on the receiving end of the brunt of impacts from the Airpark, airport, a dump and the building of Interstate 95. During the review of this property, Wegmans made feeble attempt to meet with them only once.

Wegmans did not listen to the community members about the known grave sites and the foundation of the Brown Grove community school on this property.

An appropriate archeological review of this property was not done with the kind of tools that is needed to complete this type of study.

As a citizen of the nearby subdivision, I find the lack of transparency, as well as the lack of following the agency's own scientific protocols, to be -- at the very least -- deeply disturbing. I implore you to deny

this permit. It is never too late to do 1 what is right for the environment, the Brown 2 Grove community and all the communities 3 being impacted by this project that has not 4 been backed by sound, environmental 5 practices or a sound review of the 6 environmental injustices that are attached 7 to this project. Thank you very much for 8 letting me speak. 9 10 11 MS. WOOD: Thank you. 12 MS. TRETINA: Our next speaker is 13 Shanda Miller. Shanda, you are unmuted. 14 15 MS. MILLER: Okay. Can you hear 16 17 me? 18 MS. TRETINA: Yes, we can. 19 20 21 MS. MILLER: Thank you for the 22 opportunity to speak. My name is Shanda Miller. I'm a resident of the Foxhead 23

I request that this permit be

neighborhood, adjacent to the Airpark

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25

parcel.

denied due to an inability of the applicant to provide sufficient evidence that the Airpark site is the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative.

In the initial application,
Wegmans used a preliminary jurisdictional
determination. The initial PJD understated
wetland impact by half and overstated
impacts on alternative sites.

The application claimed that
Airpark was equally environmentally damaging
to alternative sites. It's important to
note that this is no longer true.

During Ms. Holley's recent visit to the Airpark parcel, she invalidated the original PJD and a new PJD shows that there are extensive environmental impacts on Airpark.

In addition, the use of delineated wetlands instead of NWI mapping has caused the impacts on alternative sites to be reduced. Even Wegmans has dropped the idea that Airpark is the least environmentally damaging. If this permit is issued, this will be the second largest

impact of non-tidal wetlands and the largest impact outside of Hampton Roads in the last five years. The environmental damage, should Wegmans build on Airpark, would be immense and unprecedented.

Since no defensible claim can be made that Airpark is the least damaging, Wegmans has instead shifted strategies to attempt to manipulate the alternatives analysis by inventing inflated and bogus costs and logistical complications that don't exist in order to attempt to make other far less environmentally impacts falsely appear to be un-practicable.

A permit may only be issued for a site which is determined to be the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative. Airpark impacts at least 25 times more wetlands than alternative sites and is clearly not the least damaging.

Stop letting Wegmans provide faulty and misleading data, costs and analysis in an attempt to manipulate the alternatives analysis to provide rationalization for their preferred site.

Airpark is clearly not the least 1 environmentally damaging practicable site. 2 And the proposed purpose can be accomplished 3 on alternative sites in Hanover. Therefore, 4 the permit application must be denied. 5 6 7 MS. WOOD: Thank you. 8 MS. TRETINA: Our next speaker is 9 Renada Harris. Renada, you are unmuted. 10 11 You need to unmute your mic. 12 HARRIS: Hello, can you hear 13 me? 14 15 MS. TRETINA: Yes, we can. 16 17 MS. HARRIS: Okay. My name is 18 19 Renada Harris. And I am representing my parents who have -- their property is 20 connected to the Wegmans' project. 21 22 Actually, the Wegmans' project will be in their backyard. So I just want 23 to say that the DEQ role is to inform and 24

engage the community and insure the vitality

25

of our environment. The church does not speak for the entire community. It is the DEQ's responsibility to inform the community, not the church.

However, the church does do it as a courtesy, but it is not the church's responsibility to inform the entire community of over 100 homes in this community.

That is not the church's responsibility. The DEQ did not give equal opportunity for the Brown Grove citizens to even participate in this whole process.

So the history of communication and the role of the church in the Black community -- you know, the church is where the Black community kind of receives their information and organize.

And this dates all the way back to slavery. However, during COVID, we are not -- we were -- haven't been in church. We haven't been in communication. Church is done online. So the people that you met with back in -- I think you said in April -- it was a few people out of 100

homes that you met with. It's not equal representation of the community getting their information. This whole thing was presented as a done deal when we did hear about it.

And when you have people that you're not -- when the DEQ is not directly talking to the community themselves by sending some sort of letter, you have information that is lost in translation.

And when I've been canvassing the community to inform people about this whole thing, they said it's a done deal. There's nothing we can do about it. The older community is not online.

They're not on the internet.

They can't even get on this phone call to receive the info. So that's a whole issue right there of the -- the community not being informed.

So there -- that right there is the whole environmental justice issue that I have a problem -- that's the true essence of environmental injustice. So environmental justice is based on the

principle that no segment of the population, especially individuals most impacted and vulnerable, should bear disproportionately high or adverse effects of environmental pollution.

However, for years the Hanover County Board of Supervisors has ignored the community's concerns regarding industrial industries making Brown Grove a place of business.

This historical community has been over-burdened with environmental degradation. And it's one of the heaviest polluted neighborhoods in Hanover County. That is environmental injustice and it has not been addressed.

We have an airport. We have the 95 highway running through our community. We have a truck stop. We have a landfill. We have a concrete plant.

And now you want to put
Wegmans Distribution Center in the middle of
the neighborhood. This will mark the sixth
industrial business planted in the middle of
a family residential neighborhood. Wegmans,

nor the DEQ, Army Corps has not met the burden to promote environmental justice through meaningful involvement of the community members.

Residents have not had the access and the opportunity to participate in the full cycle and decision-making process at all.

This started early on with the Hanover County Board of Supervisors when they voted to even -- when they even voted to pass this on. So we're doing all this through stay at home orders through a pandemic.

And you want to push this thing through. Neither the Department of Environmental Quality nor the US Army Corps of Engineers has conducted an environmental justice review.

Governor Northam has an advisory council on environmental justice. But he is in full support of Wegmans and he has not enacted the committee to partner with the Brown Grove residents to issue a plausible plan or research on potential

impacts of the community. So these activities are insufficient to meet Wegmans' environmental justice responsibility.

And the denial -- and the denial of Brown Grove's existence as a minority community is ignorant to the history of Hanover County. And it's offensive.

And to dismiss the oral history is offensive. However, Dutton and Associates, through their field survey, they held so much history, so many artifacts that are deemed eligible for the National Registry of Historic Places.

There are -- there is no way
Wegmans can continue to build when you have
so much history. In fact, we are mentioned
in the Smithsonian Museum. So that's
history for you right there.

Confirmed artifacts from the Merry Oak Tavern, Brown Grove School -- which is one of eight African-American schools during Reconstruction and the Jim Crow era. This land is full of things that still need to be discovered and protected.

The Dutton and Associates cultural resource survey recommends this site be avoided and undergo further research. Now, you have the issue of the wetlands.

So we already have -- you're going to destroy the wetlands. Roads like Ashcake Road will face excessive rainwater, potential flooding on the residential houses in their yards making traffic conditions more precarious for our community.

And a lot of the residents get their water from the well, from the spring, especially from my family. We have well water. However, I didn't catch the lady's name at the beginning of the -- I didn't get the lady's name at the beginning of the meeting because my internet was going in and out.

But she said that when the question was asked about the -- how would this development affect well water, she said it should not affect the well water.

She did not say it will not affect the well water. She said it should not affect the well water. So that's -- she

-- her statement was with a question mark, 1 like it may affect the well water. 2 answer -- the question to -- the answer to 3 4 that question should've been a straight no. So you're putting the lives --5 6 MS. WOOD: Ms. Harris. 7 8 MS. HARRIS: 9 Yes. 10 Ms. Harris, you're at 11 MS. WOOD: about six minutes. So if I could ask you to 12 13 14 MS. HARRIS: Wrap it up? 15 16 MS. WOOD: -- wrap it up, yes, 17 I'd appreciate it. 18 ma'am. 19 MS. HARRIS: Okay. So with that 20 being said, you're putting the lives of the 21 22 residents that have well water at risk. have almost over 5,000 signatures on 23 Change.org in support of the community that 24 We do not want it 25 do not want Wegmans.

1	here. It adds no value to the quality of
2	life for the people that live here. That's
3	it. Thank you.
4	
5	MS. WOOD: Thank you. Thank you
6	very much.
7	
8	MS. TRETINA: Okay. Our next
9	speaker registered was Phillip Taylor, but
10	he is not on the webinar. So we will go to
11	the next one and that's Peter Tatro. I hope
12	I pronounced you name correctly. You are
13	unmuted.
14	
15	MR. TATRO: Can you hear me?
16	
17	MS. TRETINA: Yes, we can.
18	
19	MR. TATRO: Well, it's Peter Tatro.
20	I'm a resident
21	
22	MS. TRETINA: I'm sorry.
23	
24	MR. TATRO: of oh, no
25	problem. Long day. Everyone does it. I

get all kinds of versions of my last name.

I'm a resident of the Foxhead neighborhood.

I do not have a presentation, so hopefully the dulcet tones of my voice will suffice.

As many have previously stated, the wetlands study grossly understated the wetlands impact. And when the Army Corps was allowed to come back in, they were allowed to come back in and survey a very limited section of this.

So based on that, I think this should trigger a review of the entire site based on the initial flawed findings. In addition, there seems to be a lot of reliance on information provided by the applicant.

Based on the inaccuracy of the wetlands count as well as the cost of the road -- that I believe Ashland has confirmed will not be a cost to Wegmans -- everything Wegmans has claimed in the application process needs to be reviewed and verified. The application is a deliberate deception in an attempt to manipulate the alternative to provide rationalization of the applicant's

1	preferred results. That's all I have.
2	Thank you.
3	
4	MS. WOOD: Thank you.
5	
6	MS. TRETINA: Our next speaker is
7	Diane Smith Drake. Hold on, let me
8	Diane, you are unmuted. Diane? Okay, I'll
9	do you got a lot of echo.
10	
11	MS. DRAKE: Can you hear me now?
12	
13	MS. TRETINA: Yes, we can.
14	
15	MS. DRAKE: Are you able to hear
16	me?
17	
18	MS. TRETINA: Yeah, okay. So I'm
19	going to you've got two microphones open.
20	I'm going to mute one of them. All right.
21	Go ahead and speak
22	
23	MS. DRAKE: Are you able to hear
24	me?
25	

MS. TRETINA: Yes, we can. 1 2 MS. WOOD: Yes, ma'am. 3 4 I am Diane Smith 5 MS. DRAKE: Okay. I am a member of the Brown Grove Drake. 6 Baptist Church. And I am the descendent of 7 Caroline Morris, which was born into 8 slavery. 9 Her descendents are the ties 10 that bind the majority of the Brown Grove 11 community and the membership of Brown Grove 12 Baptist Church. 13 My ancestors had a vision that 14 became a reality. Their struggles were real 15 16 trying to preserve and protect their families and their land. 17 I strongly oppose the Wegmans' 18 proposal to build a distribution warehouse 19 that would disrupt our historic community 20 21 and church on a daily basis. I believe if the -- if the 22 23 coin was flipped and it was Brown Grove

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trying to commercialize Wegmans's community

knowing how hard their ancestors struggled

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23

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for their families and to preserve and protect their land, would Wegmans try to protect their vision and protect their land, too.

It's a sad thing to see and say that even in 2020, the struggles are still real, unfair. And the lack of equality shown to many of our majority Black communities are being looked upon as disrespectful. I deny these permits. Thank you.

> WOOD: Thank you, ma'am. MS.

MS. TRETINA: Our next speaker is Lisa Eget. And I don't see her on there, so we'll go to the next one. And that's Sara Blues or maybe I am mispronouncing that. Hold on. Let me scroll -- I have to scroll down to get to her. Sara, you are unmuted.

MS. BLOSE: Good evening, can you hear?

> MS. TRETINA: Yes, we can.

MS. BLOSE: Great. I'm Sara Blose. I live in the Foxhead neighborhood, which is a neighborhood that's very close to the Airpark site. And I thank you for the opportunity to comment tonight.

I obtained a copy of the packet DEQ prepared for the hearing officer and I was struck by one thing in particular. The summary reads as if DEQ believes that by simply having debunked the so-called mosaics, that the hundreds who've commented and care about this won't notice that nothing else has been fixed.

But they are wrong. We just can't cover our ears or close our eyes tightly enough to make these problems go away. The truth is that Airpark limited site access to the mosaics and DEQ didn't push the issue.

DEQ seems perfectly content to allow Wegmans and Airpark to take the lead in the permitting process and to decide which rules they must follow and which ones they're just going to ignore. In fact, in response to the Bay Journal, DEQ advised a

reporter that they simply take the applicant at their word. And yet, I'm here tonight to make clear that this is a mistake. We shouldn't reward bad behavior.

And approving a permit under these conditions would be arbitrary, capricious and contrary to law. It's obvious that Wegmans was dishonest in their application.

For example, Wegmans claimed in their alternatives analysis that Archie Cannon is prohibitively expensive, citing just shy of \$11M to do work on a nearby road that they claimed the Town of Ashland mandated.

All it took was a quick email and a phone call to Ashland's planning director -- Nora Amos -- for me to confirm that this simply is not true.

After State money, they would've offset the cost, the actual expense of this roadwork would be about \$1M. Making this a \$10M lie. And if that weren't bad enough, Ms. Amos made clear that the town never made the road work a requirement at

all. If it was that easy for me to find out about some of their lies, shouldn't we be asking what else they're hiding? What other lies have they told?

To sum it up, if you have to lie to make it the right site, it's the wrong site. I'm asking the Board to refuse to give this applicant any special favors. They should have to follow every rule and every regulation and not just be taken at their word.

Until the applicant goes back and fills in all of their lies and omissions and sneaky tricks with the complete and honest truth, they should not be allowed to fill in a single wetland. For these reasons, I'm asking the Board to deny the permit.

MS. WOOD: Thank you.

MS. TRETINA: Okay. So, Lisa Eget. She has shown up on the list, or maybe I missed it. So I'm going to unmute her. Lisa, you are unmuted. You need to unmute

your mic, okay. 1 2 MS. EGET: Can you hear me? 3 4 5 MS. TRETINA: Yes, I can. 6 Hi. I was, in fact, on 7 MS. EGET: the line before and I don't know how it got 8 missed. But I just want to state I have 9 been listening to the whole hearing and the 10 briefing. 11 My name is Lisa Eget. I live 12 in Milestone, which is very close to the 13 proposed development. And I'm asking that 14 the DEQ recommend denial of the permit and 15 that the Water Board deny the permit. 16 I want to talk about the 17 wetlands for a moment. The wetlands have 18 19 been estimated to be vast for many, many 20 years. And in fact, the property 21 22 owners knew that when they bought the property. Now, one comment that I read 23

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online at some point was from a professional

who worked in this area. And he said he has

1 2 3

never seen an estimate of wetlands go from the vast amount that was originally estimated down to the 33-34 acres that the consultant for Wegmans said that Wegmans would need to address, down to 6.8 or whatever it became.

Back up to 14.8. This is ridiculous. You guys need to get it right. And you're here to protect the State of Virginia's interest in having wetlands.

Once they are destroyed, it is hard to get them back. The frogs that live on Sliding Hill aren't going to be able to go drink in York County or New Kent or wherever your remediation wetlands are.

So this is a ridiculous thing that the wetlands, which we know are huge, have been understated. Because there is such a discrepancy from the original estimates that were, you know, figured out by overhead satellite pictures and everything else, you guys need to re-do the entire process. You need to go in there and re-do the entire thing. And the idea that Elaine Holley can say that she can't make it

into the wetlands because there's too much undergrowth, well, guess what? There are ways to do it. And if she can't do it, find somebody who can.

And that's what I say to you and the US Army Corps. And I do think it's relevant to this discussion because you're relying on the US Army Corps to -- Corps of Engineers to establish what your wetlands are.

So they should do it right and there should be a lack of excuses. I want to talk about regulatory capture. This process has been under regulatory capture from the beginning.

When we talk about applicant, are we talking about Linwood Thomas?

Because as I recall or understand, I believe Linwood Thomas was the applicant for the permits from DEQ and USACE, which is completely inappropriate.

For those of you who don't know who Linwood Thomas is, he's the development guy for Hanover County. Now, there was an 11-month non-disclosure

agreement where our own elected representatives hid this project from us. There is a conflict between secrecy and meaningful engagement. Now, meaningful engagement is not simply announcement.

When this project was presented to community members on all sides, it was simply an announcement. It was a fait accompli. This is what's happening. Suck it up, Buttercup.

Wrong. This is wrong. Now, as far as LEDPA. I'd like to talk about this for a moment. Because everyone in this space knows that the Diesel TRU's will cause significant pollution.

The diesel pollution does not go airborne. It goes -- it's heavy and it goes back into the ground, which means into the water. And you guys are supposed to protect the water.

Part of that water is the well water that the residents will be drinking. You're going to poison the residents if you approve this project. Meanwhile, everyone in this space knows that you can have

electrified parking spaces. And that is one of the things that the community has been asking for from the very beginning of this project is electrified parking spaces.

So that our children are not poisoned by diesel in the water and in the air. And within a mile -- the diesel will go within a mile, even though it is heavier than many other items.

So your -- your citizens that live within a mile are risking cancer. And the citizens on -- in Brown Grove are risking cancer from well water. Meanwhile, let's talk about the graves for a minute.

Because you talk about part of your responsibility is excavation. Well, while you're bulldozing through all the wetlands, you're going to be bulldozing the graves of the people who actually live in Brown Grove.

If there were meaningful engagement, which would occur if the governor would ask his new council on environmental justice to be involved in this problem. If there were meaningful

engagement, you guys would not have a
boilerplate answer to the issue of graves.

Either being found or how they're disposed
of if they are found.

It is so offensive to my soul that you would say that the Brown Grove people, who know their ancestors are buried in the land behind them, should be scanning the newspaper or a web site in order to find out what box to pick up at what office downtown once they've been bulldozed over.

That's if Wegmans bothers to tell anybody --

MS. WOOD: Ms. Eget. Ms. Eget, you're approaching five minutes. I'd ask you to wrap it up, please.

MS. EGET: I understand. I am finishing up. But I heard the governor give a press conference the other day. And I understand that he talked about environmental justice and talked about having a director of environmental justice or --

MS. WOOD: Ma'am. Ma'am? I would 1 like for you to speak directly to the 2 aspects of this permit application. 3 4 MS. EGET: And that -- this is an 5 His director of diversity should be 6 aspect. handling this so that the people who are 7 diverse get consulted, not 11 months after 8 the project's been planned as a fait 9 accompli by everybody from the county to the 10 State to the federal government. 11

> Everybody knew about this but the citizens. There was no meaningful There was purposeful engagement. non-meaningful engagement. Those non-disclosure agreements were purposeful, non-meaningful engagement.

They were meant to hide this project and every bad aspect of it. Every mismanaged aspect of it and every crooked aspect of it from the public. And we are outraged and you need to fix it. Thank you.

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MS. WOOD: Thank you.

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MS. TRETINA: Our next speaker is 1 Lisa Rossi. You are unmuted. 2 3 MS. ROSSI: Can you hear me? 4 5 MS. TRETINA: Yes, we can. 6 7 MS. ROSSI: Hi, howdy. I'm Lisa 8 I just want to say I appreciate you 9 and your time this evening. I'll make it 10 brief. I am a lifelong resident of Hanover 11 County. I currently reside in the Ashcreek 12 subdivision. 13 My property is about three-14 quarters of an acre and I back up directly 15 to the Totopotomoy Creek. So if anyone gets 16 17 to see how water changes and flows change, it's me. 18 19 Because -- take for example last week when we had the heavy rain. 20 21 watched -- right behind my house is probably 22 one of the widest parts of the creeks -- how it overflowed. Went over into the trees. 23

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Came up on the banks. And as I stood there

watching it, literally water running fast

enough that there was someone in a kayak treating it like a rapid. And that is not a denial. That is so true.

I thought, how can I look at this and say that building a 1.7M square-foot beast with all of this concrete is not going to have a significant impact on the waters or wildlife and that it can -- it's not going to be environmentally damaging.

There's just no way. You know, as mentioned earlier, all that water -- once filled in, all those wetlands -- where's it going? You know, I've seen it -- even on good days -- flood out here.

Water rising up. And that's a concern for -- for all of us. I drive Ashcreek Road each and every day to go to work in Ashland.

And I know -- even if the smallest amount of rain -- when I leave out of my house, high water signs are going to be posted up and down that road. I literally make a decision on which vehicle to drive. Because in a normal car, our road is flooded and it's almost impassable at

some point. I watch as the residents of
Brown Grove, where their mailboxes are right
on the street, try to get to their mail
while cars are going up and down the road

with the high water going all over them.

And I think, how could anyone believe that filling in these wetlands and building this Wegmans there wouldn't have an affect on that. The drainage is already a problem. It's not going to get any better.

So I think that's what I look at with this, is how anyone can visually go out there and look at that property and look at this creek and look at the flooding that occurs even with just a small amount of rain, and think that this is a good idea to put this here.

And think that it's not going to have an environmental impact. And it talks -- you talk about the wildlife not being impacted. It's got to be. It's has to wildlife-impacted.

Even down where I am, it's still going to trickle down. We -- we have beavers out here, deer drink from the

We have everything back here. Bald 1 stream. eagles are back behind my house. So I think 2 that's the thing that bothers me the most, 3 the affect it's going to have on all of us 4 on the creek. 5 The affect on Brown Grove, who 6 is already just struggling on a normal rainy 7 day, how this is going to affect them. 8 obviously, I am speaking in denial of this 9 permit. And I am done. I just wanted to be 10 very brief. Thank you so much for you time. 11 I appreciate you. 12 13 MS. WOOD: Thank you. 14 15 MS. TRETINA: Our next speaker is 16 Deshanda Artis. Deshanda, you are unmuted. 17 18 19 MS. ARTIS: Can you hear me? 20 MS. TRETINA: 21 Yes, we can. 22 MS. ARTIS: Great, yes. Hello, my 23 name is Deshanda Artis and I'm speaking in 24

opposition of the Wegmans Distribution

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Center being built, and ask that the permit is denied.

I am a lifelong resident of Hanover County. And my mother lives on Egypt Road in Ashland, Virginia, in the Brown Grove community. And the proposed Wegmans property will join her property.

My mother does not currently attend Brown Grove Church and she was not included in the discussion of this project by DEQ. On one side of the property where my mother lives, it will be Wegmans.

On another is the Ashland
Airport. And the creek, that will be the
site of run-off water -- Wegmans -- is on a
third side.

My mother grew up on the property where she currently lives and slowly her community and home are being suffocated by industrial development, figuratively and literally.

The increase of activity in the airport because of Wegmans' needs -- they use it for delivery -- and the increase of air pollution from planes and trucks is a

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concern. The creek that will be used is a small creek. And there is a field that the creek will flood often and prevent my mom and her cousins from being able to access their home or leave their home.

In the -- in addition, there's a fear of what will be in this water and the quality of the water. And how this water will affect the people and animals within the community. My mother has health issues and my cousin, who lives with her, is a disabled veteran.

We're not sure of how the added industrial activity will affect their health, as well as the health of their children, grandchildren and great grandchildren who will visit her often.

And the family members who visit the family graveyard across the street. With there being such a great impact on my mother, she should have been contacted regarding this project. There are many reasons why this project is not good for the community of Brown Grove. And it's hard to find any reason of how it can be

good for the community or environment. 1 Again, for the reasons previously stated and 2 many more, I want to note opposition of 3 Wegmans Distribution Center being built and 4 ask that the permit is denied. Thank you 5 for your time. 6 7 MS. WOOD: Thank you. 8 9 MS. TRETINA: Our next speaker is 10 11 John Dumont. John, you are unmuted. 12 **DUMONT:** Can you hear me? 13 MR. 14 MS. TRETINA: Yes, we can hear you. 15 16 MR. DUMONT: Hi. 17 My name is John Dumont and I live in Hanover County. 18 19 signed up as a participant, but I'm not entirely sure what I'm supposed to be 20 talking about. 21 22 At the last hearing, we had 23 hundreds of people speak and write letters about the flaws in the draft permit 24

These issues

requested by Wegmans.

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included, but were not limited to, the fact that Wegmans didn't file for an industrial stormwater permit and they should have. The over-burdened Totopotomoy Creek and the fact that this project will exacerbate problems with that.

The use of wetlands delineation performed during a drought with no follow up as prescribed in the guidance. The fact that Wegmans has not considered the impact the fencing on their property will have on surrounding wildlife that relies on the wetlands.

The lack of documentation that's been provided to the public, the failure of DEQ to address economic justice issues. Inadequate searches to locate unmarked burial grounds and assess the handling of any found remains.

The removal of buffer vegetation around the land that it's being built on. The use of virtual hearings and the fact that this disenfranchises many people that want to participate in this process. The precedent that DEQ is setting

by relying on citizens to do the legwork that the oversight body should be doing. And flaws with -- flaws in the use of mosaics for determining the wetlands delineation.

As best as I can tell, DEQ hasn't taken any meaningful steps to address any of these concerns, with the notable exception of the mosaics.

When you went out to the site to revisit the mosaics portion of the property, you determined that the citizen comments were 100% accurate about that portion of the land.

And that the applicant's treatment was completely wrong. I want to point out that DEQ, the oversight body, was ready to sign off on that treatment until the people in my community forced you to re-examine it and do what was clearly prescribed in the procedures.

The applicant said that there was no evidence of the Brown Grove School on the property. But when a resident was invited onto the property to look at the

height that the lights would be installed at, he was able to find the structure in plain sight. The applicant has not been truthful about the cost of alternatives, particularly with regard to road construction.

When the applicant said they only wanted to change two proffers in the zoning, they removed almost every meaningful protection for residents. There are more examples of their deception.

We are going -- we are doing our best to shine light on this project and insure that the rules and regulations are applied evenly and fairly.

I don't have much faith that DEQ, who's supposed to be acting on behalf of the citizens, is doing their jobs. I feel like they're trying their hardest to see everything from the perspective of the developers.

You said that you asked questions of developer to substantiate that the proposal is fair and accurate. But I haven't seen any answers to the questions

that I listed at the beginning of my
speaking time. I ask this the last time and
I'll ask again, please start to openly share
the information that's available.

Start performing reasonable

Start performing reasonable assessments or deny this permit until those things begin to happen. The team of community volunteers shouldn't have to be the ones taking the lead in this process.

In closing, I want to thank all of the citizens that have spent their personal time and money doing what I believe DEQ should already be doing. That's all I have.

MS. WOOD: Thank you.

MS. TRETINA: Our next speaker registered is Rhoda Burk, but I don't see her on the list. And I'm double checking. I do not see her, so our next speaker registered is Kathy Woodcock. And Kathy, you are unmuted.

MS. WOODCOCK: Hello, can you hear

me?

MS. TRETINA: Yes, we can.

MS. WOODCOCK: Thank you. Good evening. My name is Kathy Woodcock. I live on Ashcake Road, directly across the street from the proposed Wegmans Distribution Center.

I appreciate the opportunity to comment this evening. There are many things wrong with this proposed development and the processes regarding its approval.

One of my greatest concerns, though, is that DEQ is facilitating the destruction of the environment, rather than protecting it, by knowingly accepting flawed information.

Recent Corps of Engineers'
corrections to the site delineation, made at
the urging of the public, still do not
accurately reflect the total wetlands
impact. They don't account for the drought
at the time of the initial delineation, the
still inexplicably missing data points or

impacts to remaining onsite or offsite

wetlands. These issues were brought to

DEQ's attention in the prior public comment

period and has not been addressed. Why?

The property owners limited access to the site so the Corps was not able to review these issues. What do they have to hide? And more importantly, why was this constraint allowed by the permitting agency?

How is it that the selfinterested property owner can determine what
are and are not reviewed? How is it that
the proverbial fox is allowed to guard the
hen house? Because the delineation of PJD
are inaccurate, the mitigation plan and
alternatives analysis are also inaccurate.

In accepting the highly questionable delineation of PJD from the Corps and accepting the property owner's limitations to access to the site, and accepting Wegmans at their word concerning alternative site impacts, DEQ is not adequately investigating issues and enforcing the laws that its responsibility to uphold. The Board can not issue a permit

with so many questions and issues remain. 1 I'm also gravely concerned about the impact 2 this facility could have on the quality of 3 life for people in the surrounding homes and 4 neighborhoods, the human environmental 5 quality.

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This is a quiet, rural area steeped in history. This immense 24-hour, seven-day-a-week facility with its noise, traffic and impacts on property value would destroy the rural and historic nature of this entire section of Hanover County.

And could be the last straw in a long line of industrial encroachment that threatens to destroy the historic Brown Grove community altogether.

Environmental justice is an explicit part of DEQ's stated mission. tonight's public information briefing didn't make the slightest mention of Brown Grove until questions were reviewed.

It was then mentioned how DEO told the community what was going to happen to it. But neither the applicant or the DEQ permit review process thoughtfully

considered or evaluated the disparate and 1 irreparable impacts to this community. As 2 such, the DEO has failed in its mission. 3 4 For the reasons I have conveyed and those 5 that so many others have stated, the permit should be denied. Thank you for the 6 opportunity to convey my --7 8 MS. WOOD: Thank you. 9 10 MS. TRETINA: I'm sorry, Kathy. 11 Ι cut off her last couple of words. I 12 apologize. The next speaker -- and I 13 apologize for the name mangling -- is 14 Fionnuala Fisk. 15 16 MS. FISK: Fionnuala, yeah. 17 18 19 MS. TRETINA: Fionnuala, okay. Sorry. 20 21 22 MS. FISK: Yeah, thank you. My name is Fionnuala Fisk. I am co-help 23 [phonetic] coordinator of Sunrise Richmond. 24 25 And I am commenting today to ask that permit

No. 19-2036 is denied. Primarily, I'll be speaking from an environmental justice and a procedural standpoint. And in particular, I'm a little bit concerned about how the Department of Environmental Quality is generally handling their EJ reviews.

The outreach work that has already been done is unacceptable, reaching out to only a few community members and then blaming them for not doing enough to reach the rest of the community is an abrogation of the DEQ's responsibility.

That's in reference to Jaime
Robb's comments earlier tonight. In
addition, instead of asking a third party to
evaluate your programs, you could take
first-line communities seriously when they
tell you that this will be damaging to their
community.

You don't need to pay white people in suits to learn how to treat historically Black communities. That group -- I looked them up -- their organization is five percent Black. I'm sorry, but this is ridiculous. DEQ needs to do a much, much

better job of engaging with historically
Black communities if they are taking
environmental justice seriously. This is
not an issue that applies to all communities
equally.

This is an issue of environmental racism. Also, I'm not really sure how a third party is expected to be able to holistically evaluate the work of DEQ if they are not able to take a look at individual projects and consider how DEQ is handling individual projects.

I think that this is a perfect case study for this third party to review.

I don't understand why they're not being given the opportunity to.

I just -- I think this is, you know, this is an environmental justice community that hasn't been treated respectfully and fairly.

I -- I just think that's a little bit ridiculous. In addition, I have a few procedural concerns. I'm -- first of all, I find it deeply concerning that Jaime Robb said earlier tonight that she couldn't

think of a single example of when a permit has not been denied -- I mean, when a permit has been denied. I'm not really sure what the point of DEQ -- DEQ's existence is if there are no denials of permits.

I mean, like you might as well just not do anything at all. And -- and the same thing goes for why you all would not be, you know, fully reviewing the information that Wegmans is providing.

I mean, the community members have done all of the work of reviewing this information. And it's -- it's been great because you guys have been revising things as, you know, the community is presenting this evidence.

But it shouldn't be on the backs of people with full time jobs in other capacities to be doing this. So with all that being said, I do appreciate the work that you guys do.

But I do think, you know, it does feel a little bit like there's a lot of political pressure kind of on y'all. And I do hope that moving forward, these

environmental justice concerns will be taken more seriously. And also, that you all will consider denying this permit to kind of start the process of actually denying permits when they should be denied. Thank you so much.

MS. WOOD: Thank you.

MS. TRETINA: Our next speaker is Brian Buniva. I'm going to unmute you, but I'm not sure if you're going to be able to speak because you haven't put in a PIN number. Brian, I'm sending you a PIN number. We will come back to you.

The next speaker is William

Spencer and I don't see him on the webinar,
either. So then the next speaker is Bonnica

Cotman. Bonnica, I have unmuted you. You
need to unmute your mic.

Go ahead and speak. Bonnica?
You look like your mic is working. Okay,
we'll come back to you. All right. Next
one is Veronica Quinley. Let's see. Yes,
she is there. Veronica, you are unmuted.

MS. OUINLEY: Hi. 1 2 3 MS. TRETINA: Hello. 4 5 MS. QUINLEY: Hello? 6 7 MS. TRETINA: Yes, we can hear you. 8 MS. QUINLEY: Okay, good. Hi, I'm 9 10 Veronica Quinley and I've lived in Foxhead for 17 years. For the past seven years, 11 I've driven Ashcake Road from Foxhead to 12 Ashland two to three times a week. I know I 13 probably could make that drive in my sleep. 14 In the winter, I know all the 15 16 places to look out for black ice, knowing that many places the water just does not 17 drain well along that road. 18 I know where the water is 19 deepest when there has been even a light to 20 moderate rain so that I do not hydroplane. 21 22 I think of driving a little differently as I'm teaching my teenage son to drive. When 23 I've take -- when I -- I have been taking 24 him to our church, just a little further 25

down the road where Ashcake turns into

Peaks. I can take him there and feel safe.

Your church should be a place you can drive

up to at any point and find the peace and

comfort of your place of worship, even if it

is not Sunday.

For years, I have driven by and wondered why Brown Grove Baptist has up gates, not allowing you into their parking lot.

It has struck me as odd that it wasn't until this spring, when I believe it was the minister there spoke at a meeting opposing further encroachment on his church and community.

He spoke of having the parking lot torn up due to concrete trucks turning around in the parking lot, to the point where they had to put up gates.

Personally, when I give money to my church, I do so to support the church and its missions -- not to support having to replace our parking lot due to poor planning by the county and the government. I'd like -- I'd like for you to think of what issuing

this permit means. Our neighborhood already 1 2 3

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has flooding every time it rains. These wetlands that will be destroyed keep these rainwaters in check and balance.

It means to us the loss of natural habitat, the loss of the night sky due to the light. Loss of peace, as this is a 24/7 operation with non-stop back-up beeping and tractor trailer noise and lights.

I'd like you to think of the injustice already impacting the community of Brown Grove, a fortified church not even open to its community thanks to the supposed development.

This project is not in keeping with the community and is the wrong project for this piece of land. It will cause harm to where so many families live, including mine, and to the wetlands and habitats that should be left alone.

Because it's clear there are better alternative sites for this project. For this reason, I would request that you deny the permit. Thank you.

MS. TRETINA: Okay. We'll go back 1 to Brian Buniva. He seems to have resolved 2 his audio issues. Brian? 3 4 5 MR. BUNIVA: Yes, I'm --6 MS. TRETINA: You are unmuted. 7 8 MR. BUNIVA: I'm here. Can you 9 10 hear me? 11 MS. TRETINA: Okay. Yes, we can. 12 Thank you. 13 14 MR. BUNIVA: All right. I'm sorry. 15 16 I got bumped off for some reason. My name is Brian Buniva. I'm an attorney and I 17 represent several of the people that have 18 19 already spoken. And I must tell you, just 20 21 listening to them -- particularly Mr. Morgan 22 and the Bloes family and Ms. Woodcock and 23 Chris French -- I am very, very proud to represent them. Just as I have earlier in 24

my career been very, very proud to represent

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the State Water Control Board and the predecessor of the Department of Environmental Quality when I first started practicing law in the Attorney General's Office almost 4 years ago.

I am a lifelong environmental law attorney and have represented the State. I've represented local governments. I've represented individuals, I've represented corporations, all dealing with environmental stuff.

There -- there are powerful forces that are pushing for this site. The governor and the county see this project as an economic development engine, and it may well be.

Wegmans wants the cheapest site it can find, so that it can -- can improve its supply chain. And it was told by the local government and State government representatives, who are pushing this site, that it was a done deal.

That there would be -- that they would get their re-zoning and they would get their permits. And there's myriad

examples of that in internal emails back and forth among the local government and State government and so on, including DEQ.

Airpark is really owned by several law partners at the Hirschler Fleisher law firm, which is one of the most prominent land use development law firms in the state.

And they've held this property for 25 years. Their motivation is simply to make a profit on their investment. But none of these forces have the responsibility that DEQ does and that the State Water Control Board has.

And those responsibilities range from insuring environmental justice is properly applied and -- and communities of color are properly engaged in the process.

The engagement of the environmental justice community was one meeting, to my knowledge, conducted -- I believe -- in February of this year. Where they were told by representatives of Airpark and Wegmans that this was a done deal. That this is what was going to happen, there's

nothing that could be done about it. And frankly, as I understand the history of Brown Grove, they've been told that before and it has turned out that way.

And -- and that is just simply not complying with Code Section 2.2-2699 of the -- and 22 -- 2.2-235, which define environmental justice as the meaningful involvement of -- of all people, whereby no group of people bears a disproportionate share of any negative environmental consequences resulting from an industrial, governmental or commercial operation program or policy.

It's the responsibility of DEQ and the State Water Control Board to -- to not just hire a study -- a group to study and tell us how to do it.

It's your responsibility to actually do it, to be actively involved in bringing in people who are going to be adversely impacted by this project. And asking them, how can we make this work or can we make it work? And that's really the question. I'm not going to repeat what has

been so eloquently stated to -- simply to say this. How do you go from a drought-based wetlands delineation performed by the developer's consultant in 2019 -- which showed a total of, I think, almost 35 acres of wetlands on the site down to only 6.2 that are impacted.

Then go back up when the error of that delineation is pointed out. And the landowner restricts the Corps -- and the Corps accepts the restriction -- to come back on the property and look at these -- these mosaics which under-counted by 90% in one area and 70% in the other area, wetlands.

Non -- I mean, non-tidal, jurisdictional wetlands. So that then goes up to 15 and ignores all of the rest of the issues with respect to the wetland delineation that was pointed out by Chris French and others that have spoken before you and -- and Brett Blose. How do you do that? How can you simply rely on self-interested parties who have demonstrably provided your agency with incorrect,

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inaccurate information and accept it? You 1 can't do that and fulfill your duty to 2 protect the environment, which I was proud 3 4 to be a part of doing for many years in the Attorney General's Office. 5 6 MS. WOOD: Mr. Buniva. You're at 7 five minutes. 8 9 MR. BUNIVA: Yes. 10 11 MS. WOOD: I'd ask you to wrap it 12 up, please. 13 14 MR. BUNIVA: I am at five minutes. 15 16 My goodness. 17 MS. WOOD: Five and a half if you 18 19 want to be specific. 20 21 MR. BUNIVA: Well, I -- I certainly 22 will respect that. I just want to -- to close with this. There are practical 23 alternatives. You have been misrepresented 24

with that in terms of the cost of it.

Archie Cannon site -- just call the planning 1 director of Ashland and find out that it's 2 been misrepresented to you. Please do that. 3 Please search for the truth. Please do 4 5 that. And if you do that, you will 6 not be -- in good conscience -- able to 7 grant this permit. Please help this 8 community survive from this onslaught. We 9 do not oppose Wegmans. We oppose this site 10 for the Wegmans' project. Thank you very 11 much, and I'm sorry I went over time. 12 13 MS. WOOD: Thank you. 14 15 MS. TRETINA: All right. 16 going to go back to Bonnica Cotman to see if 17 she can -- Bonnica, you have -- your phone 18 19 is muted, so unmute your phone and --20 MS. COTMAN: Okay. Can you hear 21 22 me? 23 MS. TRETINA: 24 Yes, we can.

MS. COTMAN: Praise the Lord.

Thank you so much. I'm going to actually put this on speaker phone because I -- I need to reference to my phone. I wanted to -- my name, as you -- as you said, I'm a -- I'm 49 years old.

I've lived in the Brown Grove community my entire life. I am a -- a descendent of Caroline Morris, who is known as the mother of Brown Grove. I want to read you guys something.

This is the obituary for my great, great grandmother. It says -- and this was in the newspaper. It says, aged negro dies at Brown Grove. She is survived by 166 descendents.

Mrs. Caroline Morris, 98-yearold widow of Jeff Morris, who has lived since her birth near Brown Grove in Hanover County, died last Monday. She is survived by 166 descendents.

And it goes on to state -- it lists -- talks about all of her -- her children. And then it says, she is survived by 55 grandchildren, 100 great grandchildren

and one great, great grandchild. And I say that -- I read that in order to -- to let you guys know that there are lives here in Brown Grove -- in the Brown Grove community. We are real people with real roots to this community.

Our ancestors are woven into the soil of the Brown Grove community. And Brown Grove may not mean much to other people, but it means the whole world to us that live here.

Back during the period of Reconstruction, the former slaves were -- you know, they chose to settle near the plantations where they once was forced to serve their masters.

And that was because they wanted to be near what they called home, so that their children who were sold off, their -- their -- all of their loved ones that were sold off would -- everyone would be able to find one another. The children would come back to the plantations where their -- they last known their parents to be. Or the husband or wife would come back

to the plantation where they once known that their spouse used to be. So Brown Grove is not just a -- a community of people who are not connected, who don't really know each other. Most of us are related.

And you know, when I hear someone talk about we've met with Brown Grove. I know Wegmans stated that they met with Brown Grove. That was very deceiving.

And when they said that -- I was at the meeting that they said was the meeting where they actually met with Brown Grove. I was at that meeting. I met with three people.

I know Dan Aiken [sp] was one of them and I can't think of the other two gentlemen's name. But the other four people attended Brown Grove Church, but they did not live in the Brown Grove community at all.

So you did not meet with -Wegmans did not meet with Brown Grove. They
actually met with me, Bonnica Cotman. And I
do not represent the whole community. I had
no idea that I was charged with going back

to the community to say this is what's -what's happening. This is what's going on.
This meeting was called last minute. I was
called the morning of the meeting to say,
hey, Wegmans is about to fly out of town.

Because they had came here for a really big meeting that we had at the middle school over on 301. This was back in February.

I was not -- I was just called last minute by Reverend Beechaum to say, hey, these people want to -- to meet with some people from the church. And that's all they said.

And I was one of the people that happened to be picked. And I -- I'm the only one that lives in the community. So I mean, how can they -- how can they say they met with the community?

I myself have not received a package from DEQ. I also have not received one for US Army Corps of Engineers, so I don't know what's going on with my address on the list of people. And I'm adjacent -- an adjacent property owner. So I should've

received the list -- a notification. Also, the folks that are not adjacent property owners, they weren't even contacted.

Like you know, I know -- I once heard it said on one of these other comment calls that they're not even require to contact them because they're not adjacent property owners.

So I'm not -- you know, it's -- it's like the engagement with the community has been very poor. I would say that there is no engagement with the community.

You -- you know, it's not like -- you know, it's like we're a check mark.

You know -- and you know, because it -- it says that, you know, it's very rare that an applicant is denied a permit is very disheartening.

I mean, that just breaks my heart because it's like we have no fighting chance when it comes down to this. So I don't even know the purpose of having a comment period if our comments are going to be disregarded in the first place. It's --

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it's -- I'm just not -- I don't -- I don't know, you know, like why we're going through all of this. I am hoping, by the grace of God, that somebody who is -- who is listening to these comments will hear us.

Because we are -- are people here. Please don't let our community be decimated by a large distribution center.

Wegmans is not -- you know, we -- we belong here in the community.

We have been overpowered by all of these industrial businesses around us. Now Wegmans wants to come in. It's like the -- between the -- it's the Airpark and Hanover County Board of Supervisors, we don't have a fighting chance.

It's like we're a dumping ground for businesses here, for industries. We've got concrete plants, you know, truck stops, landfill.

We also have an unofficial junk yard or scrap yard that somebody's using that we've been trying for the longest time to get this guy to clean up this mess.

And it's been three years since it -- it's

been like that. So I mean, we have no -you know, we just don't have a fighting
chance.

I don't know -- I don't know what else to say because, I mean, everything that I'm hearing is, you know, we're -- you know, where is -- who is the person who -- or what agency with the State are the ones who say, okay, we're going to stop any kind of -- any more businesses in this community because they have been overburdened with -- with stuff over the past 50-60 years.

Like who speaks up for us other than ourselves? Like who -- what agency within the State of Virginia -- we know the governor's not speaking up for us.

We know our local government is not speaking up for us. So who speaks up for us other than ourselves? How are -- how are we to survive?

MS. WOOD: Ms. Cotman. Ms. Cotman, I'm going to ask you -- I need to ask you to wrap it up, please.

MS. COTMAN: Okay. I am a 1 descendent of Caroline Morris. I am also a 2 descendent of -- excuse me, Issha [sp] 3 Morris and Sally Morris, who were her 4 parents. So that's all I have to say and I 5 thank you for the opportunity. 6 7 MS. WOOD: Thank you. 8 9 MS. TRETINA: Our next registered 10 speaker is Carolyn Blake. Carolyn, you are 11 unmuted. You can unmute your mic. 12 13 MS. BLAKE: Can you hear me? 14 15 MS. TRETINA: Yes, we can. 16 17 MS. BLAKE: Yes. My name is 18 Carolyn Blake. And I've been here in Brown 19 Grove area all -- all my life. I was born 20 and raised around here. 21 22 And Caroline Morris, I am her great, great granddaughter. And my property 23 is all the way down on Egypt Road at the 24

25

dead end.

And if Wegmans would come through

here, they would be on all three sides of 1 me -- in the back, the left and the right. 2 And I also have water, it's on both sides of 3 4 me. 5 And I -- my -- where my property at is it -- you know, I'm on the 6 low -- the law part. And it -- you know, if 7 Wegmans come and all that water will come --8 come through here, my house going to be 9 over-floated. 10 It's -- it's flooded now 11 around my house. And I can't -- my house 12 can not stand no more water around it. 13 -- and [unintelligible] I have breathing 14 problems. 15 I've had breast cancer. You 16 know -- you know, we -- I -- I disagree with 17 Wegmans coming over here. I -- I really do. 18 19 And if you can devoid their license, I -- I appreciate it. And that's all I have to 20 21 say. 22 MS. WOOD: Thank you, ma'am. 23 24

MS. TRETINA:

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Our next registered

speaker is Melvinia Wilson. And I probably 1 have mispronounced her name. Hold on, let 2 me get her -- okay. You are unmuted. It's 3 You're unmuted. You've got some 4 feedback going on. 5 6 MS. WILSON: [inaudible]. 7 8 MS. TRETINA: We can't hear you. 9 No, we can't -- we can't hear you. Barely 10 -- you've got feedback. You must have two 11 audio. Okay, can you speak now? 12 13 MS. WILSON: [inaudible]. 14 15 MS. TRETINA: We can barely hear 16 you, but there's a lot of feedback in your 17 18 19 Okay, I apologize for 20 MS. WILSON: 21 My name is Melvinia Wilson and I am a 22 resident of Hanover County in the Brown Grove community. I first would like to give 23 honor to my grandmother [inaudible] who was 24

born in [inaudible].

MS. TRETINA: Ms. Wilson, we're --1 we -- we really can't hear you. 2 3 MS. WILSON: [inaudible]. 4 5 MS. TRETINA: Ms. Wilson, we'll 6 come back to you. The best thing -- the 7 best thing for you to do is -- are you --8 are you using headphones or are you just 9 using straight computer sound? 10 11 MS. WILSON: I actually have a 12 tablet. And the volume is completely turned 13 up, so I don't know --14 15 MS. TRETINA: On the -- on the 16 17 tablet, can you go into your -- your webinar's control and select phone and then 18 19 dial that number with your cell phone? 20 21 MS. WILSON: [inaudible] but I 22 could not access it. 23 MS. TRETINA: On the tablet, oh. 24 25

1	MS. WILSON: Uh-uh, on the on my
2	phone [inaudible].
3	
4	MS. WOOD: Marilee, can you give
5	her a phone number to call?
6	
7	MS. TRETINA: She's we won't be
8	able to I won't be able to unmute her if
9	she just calls in on the phone and she's not
10	on the webinar.
11	
12	MS. WILSON: [inaudible] you can't
13	hear me at all?
14	
15	MS. TRETINA: Okay, tell no, we
16	it's it's a lot of feedback in there.
17	So please call Kevin Vaughan, if you can
18	hear this number, it's 804-698-4470. Call
19	him and let him help you with this. Okay?
20	
21	MS. WILSON: Okay, thank you very
22	much.
23	
24	MS. TRETINA: Uh-huh, okay. So our
25	next registered speaker is Maxwell Cloe

And Maxwell, you are unmuted. 1 2 MR. M. CLOE: Hello, can you hear 3 4 me? 5 MS. TRETINA: Yes, we can. 6 Very clearly. 7 8 MR. M. CLOE: Awesome. All right. 9 So, hello. My name's Maxwell Cloe. I'm a 10 resident of Forest Lake Hills neighborhood. 11 I've lived here for more than 20 years. And 12 I'm 22 years old, so that's my entire life. 13 There's a couple concerns I 14 have, I'm respectfully asking that the DEQ 15 16 suggest the denial of this permit to Wegmans. 17 I'll bring up two issues 18 19 specifically along with all of the other issues that everyone else has very 20 eloquently listed. 21 22 The first of these issues, which I won't harp on for too long because 23 it's already been talked about, is the idea 24 of the least environmentally damaging 25

practicable alternative. Very clearly, as everyone has illustrated, the Airpark site is simply not the LEDPA, not in any way whatsoever.

So I request that the DEQ and the Army Corps of Engineers and the Virginia Water Quality managing board, they all take another look at that Archie Cannon site and re-evaluate what's going on over there.

The second issue that I'm particularly interested in speaking about today is the idea of the archeological evidence of graves and schools and all sorts of things on the Airpark site.

So I'm a historian and I would like to speak to the -- the historical and archeological missteps that have occurred in the assessment of this property.

As many residents of the Brown Grove community and many others here have noted today, the area in which the Wegmans Distribution Center will appear is at the grave site of numerous, formerly enslaved people whose descendents -- very clearly -- still live in the area. Now there were

previous archeometrics archeom

previously archeological -- a previous archeological survey found no such grave sites in the area. Ellen Holley noted in an article in the Richmond Times Dispatch that the previous studies have been very limited in scope.

And they simply didn't talk with the members of the Brown Grove community whose oral histories are essential to this -- to the study of the area.

In a related 1992 Department of Historic Resources survey of Hanover County, it was noted that slave cemeteries were a part of the wetland and Hickory Hill plantations, and they didn't contain grave markers, either.

They were identified only by the presence of periwinkle and an oral tradition that was passed down through the property owner's family. Much like in the Brown Grove Airpark area.

Now the Brown Grove community was originally made up of freedmen from these nearby plantations, meaning that the oral history of this region is likely the

only and major reliable source for the presence of the graves in this area. Now, to grant Wegmans the permit without conducting a more thorough and proper oral history and archeological investigation of the area would like result in the destruction of a place which historical -- has historical significance on local, state and national levels.

So in my professional opinion, I think it would be a misstep to grant this permit. And I, again, respectfully request that the permit is denied. Thank you.

MS. WOOD: Thank you.

MS. TRETINA: Okay, while

Ms. Wilson is working out her audio issues,
we have a couple of additional speakers.

The first one is -- I'm going to butcher
this name again, probably, Ankur Bhaskar.

You are unmuted. You need to unmute your
mic.

MR. BHASKAR: Here we go. Can you

hear me well?

MS. TRETINA: Yes, we can hear you. Sorry for butchering.

MR. BHASKAR: It's okay. Hello, my name is Ankur Bhaskar and I'm with Sunrise RVA. Like many of my peers in the same group who spoke during the last meeting regarding this project on July 20th, I am against the building of this distribution site for Wegmans.

To build anything on unmarked

slave burial grounds, given the painful history that African-Americans in this country have had to face -- starting with slavery in this very state when the first ship arrived in Jamestown, to Jim Crow to segregation and now today with the social

unrest that we've seen gone on, is an insult

To build this complex in this area, for many, is the closest thing to their ancestral history they've had unlike most people in this country, who are

to the community in Brown Grove.

privileged to know their roots.

Additionally, as cited in the Richmond
Times-Dispatch article in July, it's not
just, you know, much of the Brown Grove
community -- or most of the Brown Grove
community in Hanover and Brown Grove who
will -- who have such grievances with this
project.

Many in, you know, white suburban neighborhoods are speaking out on -- against this project due to the grave potential health risks as mentioned here tonight, including the damage done to the wetlands. Some of it maybe permanent.

In addition to the drinking water, Elizabeth Guzman and CGO-31, has written a letter urging the rejection of this permit which, if allowed, I can link below right here. And has invited the DEQ to speak to her office further. So that's all I have for comments. Thank you.

MS. WOOD: Thank you.

MS. TRETINA: We have another

additional speaker, Robin Payne. Robin, you 1 are unmuted. You need to unmute your mic. 2 Robin, are you -- your microphone is self-3 muted. So you need to unmute it. 4 I don't know if she's 5 Okay. going to be able to offer comment if I can't 6 get her unmuted. Robin, if you're having 7 audio issues, you can contact Kevin Vaughan. 8 That's on the screen, his 9 contact information. Okay, I know that 10 Kevin in also working with Melvinia, trying 11 to get her audio working. If we could hold 12 on a couple minutes, Heather. 13 14 MS. WOOD: Yeah, that's fine. 15 That's fine. I was going to ask you if you 16 17 could tell if he's actively engaged with her. 18 19 MS. TRETINA: He is. 20 21 22 MS. WOOD: Okay. We can -- we can take a little bit of a break while they try 23 to work that out. 24

MS. TRETINA: Okay. 1 2 MS. WOOD: Let's -- let's regroup 3 in another 10 minutes. How about that? 4 5 MS. TRETINA: Okay. 6 7 (The virtual public hearing went off the 8 record at 9:06 p.m., and resumed at 9:12 p.m. 9 10 taking of oral comments resumed as follows:) 11 MS. TRETINA: Okay. 12 13 MS. WILSON: Okay, good evening. 14 15 My name is Melvinia Wilson and I am a 16 resident of Hanover County in the Brown Grove community. 17 I first would like to give 18 19 honor to my grandmother, Mrs. Nannie Lewis, whose birthday is today. She was born in 20 21 1922. And to all of the ancestors who lived 22 in the community, especially Momma Caroline 23 Dobson Morris -- my great, great

comments in reference to the Virginia Water

grandmother. I submit the following

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Protection permit and request that this permit application be denied. The permit would allow Wegmans Food Markets,
Incorporated, to permanently impact many acres of wetlands located south of Ashcake Road and east of Egypt Road in Hanover County.

Based upon the issues discussed this evening, I vehemently request that the DEQ and the State Water Control Board deny Wegmans' request because its construction and operation will severely impair the waters and resources of the wetlands.

Wegmans is a \$9.7B revenue company located in New York -- which is its headquarters -- in Pennsylvania,

Massachusetts and New Jersey. It is seeking to construct 1.7M-foot distribution center to grow their existing revenues in the southeast.

The food stores are marketed toward the elite, with grand piano renditions playing while shopping in the international stations and restaurants

within their food facilities. The cost of their food products and delicacies are extremely expensive to me and probably to most of the Brown Grove community.

It would be a tremendously insulting destruct to the Brown Grove community to build a facility to distribute high cost foods and delicacies that Brown Grove could not afford to purchase.

And even greater, transport those products leading -- leaving gas fumes, noise pollution from over 100 transport trucks and cars.

This activity would be constant, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and within 25 feet of my home and other homes in the community.

This horror will be towering six stories high, consuming most of the forestry for fresh air and wetlands I believe have already deemed protected by the federal government. Brown Grove is already bearing the cross of industrial development that has been sanctioned by the State of Virginia. A study was done by Virginia Tech

and Virginia State University in 1972. 1 According to the internet archives, that Title V of the Rural Development act of 1972, whereby Virginia has provided -- or has been providing funding for venture capitalist companies to build buildings and 6 roads.

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They have used the Small Business Administration funding for small businesses from the federal government, private foundations, investors, banks.

And I see New Kent Environmental Bank is one of them. And insurance companies to develop state development authorities.

And these authorities carry public corporate authority which utilizes State tax dollars for these type of activities.

Brown Grove certainly has paid more than their share of taxes for over 150 years, if they've owned land as well as other state taxes, with no benefit of receipt of business funding or even the pavement -- paving of roads. State

development authorities are utilized to expand industry by standard industrial classification, or what we call SIC codes, and preferred new business.

This type of funding has been available for such projects like Wegmans, the epitome of this process. However, our community and communities like ours have too often beared the cross of environmental poisons and toxic waste from industrial development.

Which is actually a global problem for poor, under-served, under-represented communities. The Brown Grove community has never actualized any such funding for any businesses or business plans for the past 150 years, and has never received any compensation for the continual attacks upon our community including Interstate 95.

With initially splitting the community and constant noise from traffic, no sound walls have been constructed within the areas where our families live. The Hanover County Airport and all the airplane

exhaust and noise with landing fields and splitting our communities with flying over homes and gardens. The landfill, which has caused flooding, constant dust and mud and gas fumes from transport trucks.

And from CP&P Concrete -- and it used to be Americast [unintelligible] with constant drilling underground, shifting the ground.

Transport vehicles with slate dust and increased flooding after rains.

We, as a community, do not agree to any additional attacks on our environment.

Brown Grove is our home and the land of our ancestors. And according to the just principles and spiritual guidelines, we are entitled to equal protection from environmental harm and risk.

An attack, regardless of race, color, national origin or income. I will be forwarding more detailed letter to the DEQ in regards to this. Thank you very much.

MS. WOOD: Thank you. And thank you hanging in there with us while we got

the -- got the audio straight. 1 2 Thank you for being MS. WILSON: 3 4 patient. 5 MS. TRETINA: And I have to 6 actually give Kevin Vaughan thanks, too. 7 Because he helped her behind the scenes. 8 9 MS. WILSON: Yes, please. Thank 10 11 you. 12 MS. TRETINA: Okay, we have 13 Yes. let's try Robin Payne one more time. 14 Robin, I have unmuted you. Your mic is 15 still showing muted -- self-muted. 16 I don't see that you reached 17 out to Kevin Vaughan. I don't see any other 18 19 hands being raised. Ms. Wood? 20 21 MS. WOOD: Okay. If -- I would 22 encourage Ms. Payne, if she's got written comments, that she can go ahead and email 23 those to Jaime Robb. And they'll be added 24 25 to the record. I want to thank everybody,

the members of the public, that took time out of their busy schedules today to provide comment to the Board.

I'd like to thank Virginia DEQ for continuing to try to navigate this new normal that we find ourselves in and all the work that the staff has done.

Not only with the continued review of this permit application, but also all of the logistics that go in -- and that are involved with -- with having these public hearings.

And with that, I will close the hearing for November 19th, 2020. And look forward to hearing more about this at our future meetings. Thank you.

(The virtual public hearing concluded at 9:23 p.m.)

## CERTIFICATE OF THE COURT REPORTER 1 2 3 I, Debroah Carter, hereby certify that I was the Court Reporter at the VIRTUAL PUBLIC 4 INFORMATIONAL BRIEFING AND PUBLIC HEARING regarding 5 WEGMAN FOOD MARKETS, VWP No. 19-2036, heard in 6 7 Richmond, Virginia, on November 19th, 2020, at the time of the virtual public informational briefing and 8 9 public hearing herein. 10 I further certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the 11 testimony and other incidents of the virtual public 12 informational briefing and public hearing herein. 13 Given under my hand this 27th of November, 14 15 2020. 16 17 18 Debroah Carter, CMRS, 19 Virginia Certified Court Reporter 20 21 My certification expires June 30, 2021. 22 23 24